



US006340583B1

(12) United States Patent
Yan et al.

(10) Patent No.: US 6,340,583 B1
(45) Date of Patent: Jan. 22, 2002

**(54) ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS,
NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING
HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES
THEREOF**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 09/813,817

(22) Filed: **Mar. 22, 2001**

(51) Int. Cl.⁷ **C12N 9/12; C12N 1/20;
C12N 15/00; C12N 5/00; C07H 21/04**

(52) U.S. Cl. **435/194; 435/320.1; 435/252.3;
435/325; 536/23.2**

(58) Field of Search **435/194, 252.3,
435/325, 320.1; 536/23.2**

(56)

References Cited

PUBLICATIONS

GenEmbl Database, Accession No. D45906, Feb. 1999.*

Sambrook et al., Molecular Cloning Manual, 2nd edition, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, 1989.*

* cited by examiner

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(57) ABSTRACT

The present invention provides amino acid sequences of peptides that are encoded by genes within the human genome, the kinase peptides of the present invention. The present invention specifically provides isolated peptide and nucleic acid molecules, methods of identifying orthologs and paralogs of the kinase peptides, and methods of identifying modulators of the kinase peptides.

9 Claims, 41 Drawing Sheets

1 CCCAGGGCGC CGTAGGCGGT GCATCCC GTT CGCGCTGGG GCTGTGGTCT
51 TCCCAGCGCCT GAGGCAGGCG CGGCAGGAGC TGAGGGGAGT TGTAGGGAAC
101 TGAGGGGAGC TGCTGTGTC CCCCCTCCT CCTCCCTCATT TCCGCGCTCC
151 CGGGACCATG TCCGCGCTGG CGGGTGAAGA TGTCTGGAGG TGTCCAGGCT
201 GTGGGGACCA CATTGCTCCA AGCCAGATAT GGTACAGGAC TGTCAACGAA
251 ACCTGGCACG GCTCTTGCTT CGGGTGAAGA TGATGCGCAG CCTGGACAC
301 CCCAATGTGC TCAAGTTCAT TGGTGTGCTG TACAAGGATA AGAAGCTGAA
351 CCTGCTGACA GAGTACATTG AGGGGGGAC ACTGAAGGAC TTTCTGCGCA
401 GTATGGATCC GTTCCCTGG CAGCAGAAGG TCAGGTTGC CAAAGGAATC
451 GCCTCCGGAA TGGACAAGAC TGTGGTGGTG GCAGACTTG GGCTGTCAAG
501 GCTCATAGTG GAAGAGAGGA AAAGGGCCCC CATGGAGAAG GCCACCCACCA
551 AGAAACGCAC CTTGCGCAAG AACGACCGCA AGAAGCGCTA CACGGTGGTG
601 GGAAACCCCT ACTGGATGGC CCCTGAGATG CTGAACGGAA AGAGCTATGA
651 TGAGACGGTG GATATCTCT CTTGGGAT CGTTCTGTG GAGATCATTG
701 GGCAGGTGTA TGCAAGATCCT GACTGCCTTC CCCGAACACT GGACTTTGGC
751 CTCAACGTGA AGCTTTCTG GGAGAAGTTT GTTCCCACAG ATTGTCCCCC
801 GGCCTCTTC CCGCTGGCCG CCATCTGCTG CAGACTGGAG CCTGAGAGCA
851 GACCAGCATT CTCGAAATTG GAGGACTCCT TTGAGGCCCT CTCCCTGTAC
901 CTGGGGAGC TGGGCATCCC GCTGCCTGCA GAGCTGGAGG AGTTGGACCA
951 CACTGTGAGC ATGCACTACG GCCTGACCCG GGACTCACCT CCCTAGCCCT
1001 GGCCCAGCCC CCTGCAGGGGG GGTGTTCTAC AGCCAGCATT GCCCCCTCTGT
1051 GCCCCATTCC TGCCTGTGAGC AGGGCCGTCC GGGCTTCCTG TGGATTGGCG
1101 GAATGTTAG AAGCAGAACAA ACCATTCTT ATTACCTCCC CAGGAGGCAA
1151 GTGGGGCAG CACCAGGGAA ATGTATCTCC ACAGGTTCTG GGGCCTAGTT
1201 ACTGCTGTGTA AATCCAATAC TTGCCTGAAA GCTGTGAAGA AGAAAAAAAC
1251 CCCTGGCCTT TGGGCCAGGA GGAATCTGTT ACTCGAATCC ACCCAGGAAC
1301 TCCCTGGCAG TGATTGTGG GAGGCTCTTG CTTACACTAA TCAGCGTGAC
1351 CTGGACCTGC TGGGCAGGAT CCCAGGGTGA ACCTGCCTGT GAACTCTGAA
1401 GTCACTAGTC CAGCTGGGTG CAGGAGGACT TCAAGTGTGT GGACGAAAGA
1451 AAGACTGTATG GCTCAAAGGG TGTAAAAAG TCAGTGTATGC TCCCCCTTTC
1501 TACTCCAGAT CCTGCCTTC CTGGAGCAAG GTTGAGGGAG TAGGTTTGA
1551 AGAGTCCCTT AATATGTGGT GGAACAGGCC AGGAGTTAGA GAAAGGGCTG
1601 GCTTCCTGTT ACCTGCTCAC TGGCTCTAGC CAGCCCAGGG ACCACATCAA
1651 TGTGAGAGGA AGCCTCCACC TCATGTTTTC AAACCTAATA CTGGAGACTG
1701 GCTGAGAACT TACGGACAAC ATCCTTCTG TCTGAAACAA ACAGTCACAA
1751 GCACAGGAAG AGGCTGGGG ACTAGAAAGA GGCCTGCCC TCTAGAAAGC
1801 TCAGATCTTG GCTTCCTGTTA CTCATACTCG GGTGGGCTCC TTAGTCAGAT
1851 GCCTAAAACA TTTGCTAA AGCTCGATGG GTTCTGGAGG ACAGTGTGGC
1901 TTGTCACAGG CCTAGAGTCT GAGGGAGGGG AGTGGGAGTC TCAGCAATCT
1951 CTTGGTCTTG GCTTCATGGC AACCACTGCT CACCCCTCAA CATGCCTGGT
2001 TTAGGCAGCA GCTTGGGCTG GGAAGAGGTG GTGGCAGAGT CTCAAAGCTG
2051 AGATGCTGAG AGAGATAGCT CCCTGAGCTG GGCCATCTGA CTTCTACCTC
2101 CCATGTTGTC TCTCCCAACT CATTAGCTCC TGGCAGCAT CCTCCTGAGC
2151 CACATGTGCA GGTACTGGAA AACCTCCATC TTGGCTCCCA GAGCTCTAGG
2201 AACTCTTCAT CACAACCTAGA TTTGCCTCTT CTAAGTGTCT ATGAGCTTGC
2251 ACCATATTAA ATAAATTGGG AATGGGTTTG GGGTATTAAA AAAAAAA
2301 AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO:1)

FIG. 1A

FEATURES:

5'UTR: 1-228
Start Codon: 229
Stop Codon: 994
3'UTR: 997

Homologous proteins:

Top 10 BLAST Hits

		Score	E
CRA 1000682328847	/altid=gi 8051618 /def=ref NP_057952.1 LIM d...	485	e-136
CRA 18000005015874	/altid=gi 5031869 /def=ref NP_005560.1 LIM ...	485	e-136
CRA 88000001156379	/altid=gi 7434382 /def=pir JC5814 LIM motif...	469	e-131
CRA 88000001156378	/altid=gi 7434381 /def=pir JC5813 LIM motif...	469	e-131
CRA 18000005154371	/altid=gi 7428032 /def=pir JE0240 LIM kinas...	469	e-131
CRA 18000005126937	/altid=gi 6754550 /def=ref NP_034848.1 LIM ...	469	e-131
CRA 18000005127186	/altid=gi 2804562 /def=dbj BAA24491.1 (AB00...	469	e-131
CRA 18000005127185	/altid=gi 2804553 /def=dbj BAA24489.1 (AB00...	469	e-131
CRA 18000005004416	/altid=gi 2143830 /def=pir I78847 LIM motif...	468	e-131
CRA 18000005004415	/altid=gi 1708825 /def=sp P53670 LIK2_RAT LI...	468	e-131

BLAST dbEST hits:

	Score	E
gi 10950740 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96...	1049	0.0
gi 10156485 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96...	975	0.0
gi 5421647 /dataset=dbest /taxon=9606 ...	952	0.0
gi 10895718 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96...	757	0.0
gi 13043102 /dataset=dbest /taxon=960...	714	0.0
gi 519615 /dataset=dbest /taxon=9606 /...	531	e-149
gi 11002869 /dataset=dbest /taxon=96...	511	e-143

EXPRESSION INFORMATION FOR MODULATORY USE:

library source:

From BLAST dbEST hits:

gi|10950740 teratocarcinoma
gi|10156485 ovary
gi|5421647 testis
gi|10895718 nervous_normal
gi|13043102 bladder
gi|519615 infant brain
gi|11002869 thyroid gland

From tissue screening panels:

Fetal whole brain

FIG.1B

1 MVQDCQRNL A RLLL P V K V M R SLD H P N V L K F I G V L Y K D K K L N L L T E Y I E G G
51 T L K D F L R S M D P F P W Q Q K V R F A K G I A S G M D K T V V V A D F G L S R L I V E E R K R A
101 P M E K A T T K K R T L R K N D R K K R Y T V V G N P Y W M A P E M L N G K S Y D E T V D I F S F G
151 I V L C E I I G Q V Y A D P D C L P R T L D F G L N V K L F W E K F V P T D C P P A F F P L A A I C
201 C R L E P E S R P A F S K L E D S F E A L S L Y L G E L G I P L P A E L E E L D H T V S M Q Y G L T
251 R D S P P (SEQ ID NO:2)

FEATURES:

Functional domains and key regions:

[1] PDOC00004 PS00004 CAMP PHOSPHO SITE

cAMP- and cGMP-dependent protein kinase phosphorylation site

Number of matches: 2

1 108-111 KKRT

2 119-122 KRYT

[2] PDOC00005 PS00005 PKC PHOSPHO SITE

Protein kinase C phosphorylation site

Number of matches: 4

1 51-53 TLK

2 106-108 TTK

3 107-109 TKK

4 111-113 TLR

[3] PDOC00006 PS00006 CK2 PHOSPHO SITE

Casein kinase II phosphorylation site

Number of matches: 4

1 51-54 TLKD

2 76-79 SGMD

3 139-142 SYDE

4 212-215 SKLE

[4] PDOC00008 PS00008 MYRISTYL

N-myristylation site

Number of matches: 4

1 73-78 GIASGM

FIG.2A

2 77-82 GMDKTV

3 150-155 GIVLCE

4 158-163 GQVYAD

Membrane spanning structure and domains:

Helix	Begin	End	Score	Certainty
1	142	162	0.872	Putative
2	184	204	0.652	Putative

BLAST Alignment to Top Hit:

>CRA|1000682328847 /altid=gi|8051618 /def=ref|NP_057952.1| LIM domain kinase 2 isoform 2b [Homo sapiens] /org=Homo sapiens /taxon=9606 /dataset=nraa /length=617
Length = 617

Score = 485 bits (1235). Expect = e-136
Identities = 241/265 (90%), Positives = 241/265 (90%), Gaps = 22/265 (8%)

Query: 13 LLPVKVMSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLETEYIEGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFK 72
L VKVMSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLETEYIEGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFK
Sbjct: 353 LTEVKVMSLDHPNVLKFIGVLYKDKKLNLLETEYIEGTLKDFLRSMDPFPWQQKVRFK 412

Query: 73 GIASGM-----DKTVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR 110
GIASGM DKTVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR
Sbjct: 413 GIASGMAYLHSMCIHRDLNSHNCLIKLDKTVVADFGLSRLIVEERKRAPMEKATTKKR 472

Query: 111 TLRKNDRKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIQGVYADPDCLPRT 170
TLRKNDRKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIQGVYADPDCLPRT
Sbjct: 473 TLRKNDRKRYTVVGNPYWMAPEMLNGKSYDETVDIFSFGIVLCEIIQGVYADPDCLPRT 532

Query: 171 LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI 230
LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI
Sbjct: 533 LDFGLNVKLFWEKFVPTDCPPAFFPLAAICCRLEPESRPAFSKLEDSFEALSLYLGELGI 592

Query: 231 PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP 255
PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP
Sbjct: 593 PLPAELEELDHTVSMQYGLTRDSPP 617 (SEQ ID NO:4)

Hmmer search results (Pfam):

Model	Description	Score	E-value	N
PF00069	Eukaryotic protein kinase domain	100.1	1.1e-26	2
CE00031	VEGFR	4.9	0.14	1
CE00204	FIBROBLAST_GROWTH_RECECTOR	4.7	1	1
CE00359	bone_morphogenetic_protein_receptor	1.8	7.9	1
CE00022	MAGUK_subfamily_d	1.5	2.5	1
CE00287	PTK_Eph_orphan_receptor	-48.4	3.8e-05	1
CE00292	PTK_membrane_span	-61.8	2.1e-05	1

FIG.2B

CE00291	CE00291	PTK_fgf_receptor			-113.0	0.027	1
CE00286	E00286	PTK_EGF_receptor			-125.1	0.0021	1
CE00290	CE00290	PTK_Trk_family			-151.3	6.5e-05	1
CE00288	CE00288	PTK_Insulin_receptor			-210.4	0.014	1

Parsed for domains:

Model	Domain	seq-f	seq-t	hmm-f	hmm-t	score	E-value
PF00069	1/2	16	79 ..	41	105 ..	52.1	2.3e-13
CE00022	1/1	124	153 ..	187	216 ..	1.5	2.5
PF00069	2/2	81	156 ..	129	182 ..	48.0	3.1e-12
CE00031	1/1	129	156 ..	1114	1141 ..	4.9	0.14
CE00204	1/1	129	156 ..	705	732 ..	4.7	1
CE00359	1/1	79	157 ..	287	356 ..	1.8	7.9
CE00290	1/1	9	218 ..	1	282 []	-151.3	6.5e-05
CE00287	1/1	1	218 [.	1	260 []	-48.4	3.8e-05
CE00291	1/1	1	218 [.	1	285 []	-113.0	0.027
CE00292	1/1	1	218 [.	1	288 []	-61.8	2.1e-05
CE00288	1/1	1	218 [.	1	269 []	-210.4	0.014
CE00286	1/1	6	218 ..	1	263 []	-125.1	0.0021

FIG.2C

1 TCATCCTTGC GCAGGGGCCA TGCTAACCTT CTGTGTCTCA GTCCAATTT
51 AATGTATGTG CTGCTGAAGC GAGAGTACCA GAGGTTTTTG TGATGGCAGT
101 GACTTAACT TATTTAAAAG ATAAGGAGGA GCCAGTGAGG GAGAGGGGTG
151 CTGTAAGAT AACTAAAAGT GCACTTCTTC TAAGAAGTAA GATGGAATGG
201 GATCCAGAAC AGGGGTGTCA TACCGAGTAG CCCAGCCTT GTTCCGTGGA
251 CACTGGGGAG TCTAACCCAG AGCTGAGATA GCTTGCAGTG TGGATGAGCC
301 AGCTGAGTAC AGCAGATAGG GAAAAGAAC CAAAAATCTG AAGTAGGGCT
351 GGGGTGAAGG ACAGGGAGG GCTAGAGAGA CATTGGAAA GTGAAACCAG
401 GTGGATATGA GAGGGAGAG TAGAGGGTCT TGATTTCGGG TCTTCATGC
451 TTAACCCAAA GCAGGTACTA AAGTATGTG TGATTGAATG TCTTGGGTT
501 TCTCAAGACT GGAGAAAGCA GGGCAAGCTC TGAGGGTAT GGCAATAACA
551 AGTTATCTTG AATATCCTCA TGGTGGAAAG TCCTGATCCT GTTGAATT
601 TGGAAATAGA AATCATTAG AGCCAAGAGA TTGAATTGTT GAGTAAGTGG
651 GTGGTCAGGT TACAGACTTA ATTTTGGGTT AAAAGTAAA AACAAAGAAC
701 AAGGTGTGGC TCTAAAATAA TGAGATGTG TGAGGGTGGG GCATGGCAGC
751 TCATAAACTG ACCCTGAAAG CTCTTACATG TAAGAGTTCC AAAAATATT
801 CCAAAACTTG GAAGATTAT TTGGATGTT GTGTTCATTA AAATCTCTCA
851 CTAATTCTT GTCTTGTCCA CTGTCGTAA CCCAACCTGG GATTGGTTG
901 AGTGAGTCTC TCAGACTTTC TGCCCTGGAG TTTGTGAGAG AGATGGCATA
951 CTCTGTGACC ACTGTCAACCC TAAAACAAA AAGGCCCTC TTGACAAGGA
1001 GTCTGAGGAT TTTAGACCCA GGAAGAATGA GTGATGGGCA TATATATATC
1051 CTATTACTGA GGCATGAGAA GAGTGGAAATG GGTGGGTTGA GGTGGTGT
1101 TAAGGCCTCT TGCCAGCTTG TTTAACTCTT CTCTGGGGAA CGAGGGGGAC
1151 AACTGTGTAC ATTGGCTGCT CCAGAATGAT GTTGAAGCAAT CTTGAAGTGC
1201 CAGGAGCTGT GCTTGTCTA TTCAATGGCCC CTGTGCTGT GAAACAGGGT
1251 TCGGTGACTG TCACTGTGCC TGTGGCAGTC TGTAGTTACC CAGAGAGAAC
1301 AAAGCTGCAT ACACAGAGCG CACAAGGGAG TCTTGTAAAC ACCTTGTCC
1351 GCTTTCTAGG GCTGAGTCAG GTACCACAGC TTGATCTCAG CTGTCCTCTT
1401 TATTCAGAAGA AGTTGACATC TGAGCCATAC CAGGAGTATT GTATTTGTT
1451 TGAGGCCTCT CTTTTGGAG GAACATGGAC CGACTCTGTG CTTTGTCTA
1501 TGCTGGCTC TGAGCTCACA CAACCCCTCA CCCTCCTTC TCAGCCAGTG
1551 ATAGGTAAGT CTTCCCTATC TTGCAAGGCT CAGCTCAAGT GTCAGCTTCC
1601 TCTACAAAGA CTTTCTGGT TCCCCTCATT GGAGTGAACA AGAGTTGACA
1651 TGGTAGAATG GAAAGAGCAG AAGCTTACA ATGAGCCAGA CCTGAGTATG
1701 AATGCTAGAT CCACCACTTA GCTAGTCAC CCTGCCCCCT GCCTCAAGTT
1751 TTAATTTCCTC TATCCATTAA GTGAATATAA TAATACCTGT GTCACAGGAT
1801 TATTTTGAGA ATAAATGAG ATTAGGTCTA TGAAAGCACC TAGCAGAGTT
1851 CTTGGCATAT AGGAGGCATT CATTAAATAT TTGTTCTTCC CCTTTTATAC
1901 CCATTACTTT TCTTTTCTG AACTAAAATA ATACTGGTT CTATCTCTGA
1951 AATAACATCC AAGTAAAAAA TCAACAAACAT GAAAGAGCAG TTCTTTCCA
2001 GTGGATTGTC TTCTTAAGGA GCAGAGATTA TGTAATCTAA CAGCCTCCAA
2051 CATAACAAAGA GCTTGTATC TAGAACAGGG GTCCCCAGCC CCTGGACCGC
2101 CAACTGGTAC GGGTCTGTAG CCTGTTAGGA ACCAGGCTGC ACAGCAGGAG
2151 GTGAGCGGCG GGCCAGTGAG CATTGCTGCC TGAGCTCTGC CTCCGTGTCAG
2201 ATCAGTGGTG GCATTAGATT CTCATAGGAG TGTGAACCCCT ATTGTGAAC
2251 GCACATGCAA GGGATCTGGG TTGCAATGCTC CTTATGAGAA TCTCACTAAT
2301 GGCTGATGAT CTGAGTTGGA ACAGTTGAT ACCAAAACCA TCCCCCCGCC
2351 CCCCAACCCC CAGCCTAGGG TCCGTGGAAA AATTGGCCCC TGTTGCCAAA
2401 AAGGTTGAGG ACTGCTGATC TAGAGGACCA ATTTATTCAA TGTTGGTTGA
2451 GTAAATGAGC TCTTGGATTA GGTGATGGAA AAATCTGAAA AACAGGGCT

FIG. 3-1

2501 TTTGAGGAAT AGGAAAAGGC AGTAACATGT TTAACCCAGA GAGAAGTTTC
2551 TGGCTGTTGG CTGGGAATAG TCATAGGAAG GGCTGACACT GAAAAGAAGG
2601 AGATTGTGTT CGTTTCTTCT TCTCAGAGCT ATAAGCAAAG GCTGAAAGTT
2651 CTAGAAAAG GCAAGTTTG TTTCAGTAGA AAAAAGGATA ATCAGAACCA
2701 TTTTTAGAAA ATGGAATGAG ACTACTTTG AGGCCATGAG TTCCCTGTCC
2751 CTGGAGAGAT GAGCAGAGGT TGGACAAGTG CTTACCAGAG ATCTTGTGGA
2801 GGCAGAAACT GTGCATCTAG CAGAGCATTG GCCTAACCCCT TTCAAATGAG
2851 ATGCTGTTAA CTCAGTCTTA TTCTACATGG TAGGAATCCT GTCCCTTGC
2901 CTCCCTGCTAC TTTGGGCCTC TCAACCTCTT GGTTTGTGT GCAGGTGAAG
2951 ATGCTCTGGAG GTGTCCAGGC TGTTGGGACC ACATTGCTCC AAGCCAGATA
3001 TGGTACAGGA CTGTCAACGA AACCTGGCAC GGCTCTTGCT TCCGGTAGGT
3051 GGGCCTATCC TCCCATCTTT ACCAGTGTAC TATGGGCCAA GCACTATTC
3101 ATGTTCTGAT GGAAAACACA GAAACAAGCT TCTGAGTTGA GAATTTCAT
3151 CTTAGGGTGG GGAAAGGAAT GTACCAAGGA AGAGCTCATG ACCAAACCTC
3201 AAGTGTGGCC CCCCTGAACC CAGGTTAAAT TGGAAGAGCC ATAAATGGGC
3251 CAGCTGGAGG CAGGGTGGGG GGATGAGAGG AGCCCTTTCC AGGGTTGTCC
3301 CATATCCCTC ACTTTATGGG TGAGGAAACT GAGGCCAGG AAGAGTGA
3351 TTCCCTGTGGC TGCACTACAG ATTATGCAGG TACCTCAAGA GTTGTGTTGA
3401 TTCTTATTTT ATTTTATTTT ATTTTATTTT ATTTTATTTT ATTTTATGAG
3451 AGGGATTCTT GCTGTTGCC C AGGCTGGAGT GCAGTGGTGC AATCTCGGCT
3501 CACTGCAATC TCTGCCTGCT GGGTTCAAGT GATTTTCTG CCTTAGCTTC
3551 CTGAGTAGCT GAGATGACAG GCACCTGCCA CCATGCGCAG CTAATTTTG
3601 TATTTTAGTG GAGACGGGGG TTCAACATG TTGGTCAGGC TGGTCTTGAA
3651 CTCCCTGACCT CAAATGATGC ACCCACCTCG ACCTCCCAA GTGCTGGAAT
3701 TACAGGCGTG AACCACTGTG CCCAGCCAAG AGTTGTTTT AGTGTGGTTG
3751 GCAGAGCCAG CTCTTCCTTC ACCACAGGAT GCCTCCCTAG GTTCCTACTT
3801 TTTGTTACTA GCTTTTATTA TAGCTATATT ATTATTATTA TTATTATTAT
3851 TATTATTATT ATTATTGAGA CAGAGCTCTG CTCTGTCGCC CAGGCTGGTG
3901 TACAGTGGTG CGATCCCAGG CTCACTGCAA CCTCTGCCTC CCGAGTTCAA
3951 GCAGTTCTCC TGCCTCAGCC CCCCGAGTAG GTGGGACTAC AGGCGCCTGC
4001 CACCAACCCC GGCTAATTTT TGTTTTTTA GTAGAGACGG GGTTTCACCT
4051 TGTTGACCAAG GCTGGTCTGG AGCTCCTGAC CTCAGGTAAG TGCTAGAATC
4101 ACAGGCGTGA ACCACTGCGC CCAGCCAAGA GTTGTGTTA GTGTGGTTGG
4151 CAGAGCCAGC TCTTCCTCAC CACAGGTTGC CTCCCTAGGT TCCTACTTT
4201 TGTTACTAGC TTTATTATAG CTACATTATT ATTATTATTG TTATTATTAT
4251 TGAGACAGAG TCTCGCTCTG TCGCCCAGGC TGGTGTACAG TGATGTGATC
4301 TTGGCTCACT GCAACCTCTG CCCCCCGAGT TCAAGCAATT CTCCTGCTTC
4351 AGCCCCCTA GTAGGTGGGA CTCCAGGCAC CTGCCACCAC GCCCAGCTAA
4401 TTTTGTATT TTAGTAGAG GCGGGGTTTC ACCTTGTGG CCAGGCTGGT
4451 CTCAAACTCC TGACCTCAGG TGATCCGCCT GCCTCGGCCT CCCAAAATGT
4501 TGGGATTACA GGCATGAGCC ACCGCGCCCT GCCTATAGCT ACATTATTT
4551 TGTAGGCAGC TCAGTTCTT AAAAATTATA CAGACTCAA ATCAGATTG
4601 TTCCCTGCTGT CTGAGGCTCA GTTCTTCAT CTGGAAAATG GATGGTAATA
4651 ATCTTGTGA GATTGAATGA AATAATATAT GCAGTGTATC CAGTACATGG
4701 TAGACACCCA GTGAATGGTT ATTCTTCCT CCCATCGGAT TGGAAATTCTC
4751 AAGGGTGGGA ACTTGTCTTT ATATTCTTCA CAACGTAAAA TAGTTGAAAT
4801 TTGTTGGTGG AAAGAAGAGC AGTCCACTCC AGAGGCTGGA TGGGCATGCC
4851 TGGCCCCCAA GGTCTGAAGT GGTAGGGCTG TGCCATATTC CTGAGAATGA
4901 GATAGACTAG GCAGGCACCT TGTGCTGTAG ATTCCAGCTC CTGCACATAG
4951 CTCTTGTGT AAAACATCCC TGTGCTTATA CCAAGTAATT GAGTTGACCT

FIG.3-2

5001 TAAACACTT GCCTTTCCC TGGGAACCAT ATAGGGATT GGCTGGAGA
5051 CGTCTGGCCT CTGGAAGAGT TGGAAAGCAG CCATCATTAT TATCCTTCC
5101 TTTCAGCTAT AACTCAGAGC TCTCAAGTCT TTTCTGTGGA TCTTATTGCC
5151 TTGGTTCTTG CCCCTTTAC TCCCAGGGAA GTTGATTCTG TCTTTCTGT
5201 TCCATTTAGT ATGACAGGAG CAGAGAATGT CAGAGCTGTA AGGGACCTTA
5251 TAGTAAAGC CTTTGGCTGG TCCTTTCATT TTATAGCTGG GACTAATAAG
5301 TAACGTAAA ACCCAATGAG TTCACAGATT GGGTCTCGCC TTGGCATGTA
5351 ACCCATATGT TCATATTCTT GCTGTTTCC TATGTGTATG AATATTTCT
5401 ATCCAAAATA AGCAGGACAG GGTAGAGCAA GTTAATCTT GGAATTTCTG
5451 GATTCTCTTA GAGCTAAAAAA ACTTCAGAAC TAGAAGAAC CACCCACTAT
5501 ATGGTATAAC CCATTCAAT CACAGATGAG GCCTGAAACC AAAAAGACTT
5551 GTCAGGCCA TGGATGACAA GAGCTGGCC TAGCACTGAA CTCTGGGTC
5601 ATTTGTAGGT CTAGTCAGAT GCTAGTTGT TAGCTCTGT CGTGCCTGTG
5651 TGTGTGTGTG TGTGTGTGTG TGTGTGAGAT AGAGACAGAA AGATAACATA
5701 TGTACACAAA TACATAAAGA GGAAGTAGAC ACGTTAGCAT GGTAGATAAG
5751 AGTACAGGCA GCCCAGGCGT GGTGGCTCAC GCCTGTAATC CCAGCACTT
5801 GGGAGGCCA GGCAGGTGGA TCACCTGAGG TCAGGAATT GAGACCAGCC
5851 TGACCAACAT GGTGAAACCC CATCTCTACT AAATACAGAA AAAAATTAGC
5901 TTGGCATGGT GGCACATGCC TGTAATCCCA GCTACTTGGG AAGCTGAAGC
5951 AGGAGAATCG CTTGAATCCG GGAAGCAGAA GTTGCAGTGA GCCGAGATTG
6001 TGCCATTACA GTCTAGCCTG GGCAACAAGA GGGAAACTCC ATCGCAAAAAA
6051 AACAAACCACC ACCAAGAGTA CAGGCTATGG AATGAGACTA TGGTTTTAAA
6101 TCCTGGCTTT GCAATTATTAACTAGCCTT AAGTGAATTC CCTGAGCTTC
6151 AGGCACCAAT CTGTAAAATG AGGATAAGAA TATTACTCAT GCCACATGGT
6201 TGTAGGGAG GATTAAATGT GATAACCTAT ATAAAGTGGC TAGCATAGCA
6251 TCTGACATAT AGAAAAACTCT TAATAGGGCC GGACGTGGTG GCTTATGCCT
6301 GTAATCCTAG CACTCTGGGA GGCCGAGGCA GAAGGATCGC TTGAGCCCAT
6351 GAGCCAGGA GTTGAGACCC AGCCTGGCCA ACATGGCAAA ACTCCACCTC
6401 TACAAAAAAT ACAAAATAT TAGCCAGGCG TGATGGCACA CACCTGTAGT
6451 CCCAGCTACT TGGGAAGCTG AGGAGCGATG ATTACCTGAG CCCAGGGATA
6501 TCAAGGCTGT AGTGAGCTGT GATCATGCC CTGTACTCCA TCCAGCTGGG
6551 GGACAGAGTG AAACCCCTGT CTCAAAACAA AACAAATGAA AAAAANAAACC
6601 CTTAATAATC AGTAACTGTC ACTTTATATT ATGTTGTGAG TGTGTGTCTA
6651 TATACACCTA TATGTATACA TTTCTCTTAT TACACATTCA TTGGTGATCT
6701 GATGTGGAGC CCCAGGGATT AAGGGCAACT TTGAACATACC CTGACACAAAT
6751 CAAGCCAAAT ATCATTCCCG TGGAGGAAGT AGAGTATCTA GGTTCTGTCT
6801 CCTAGTTGCA GCTTACCTT GAGGACAGAG ACTCTAATCC AGCTGTGTG
6851 AAGGAGCACA TCTCCTGACT TCTGAGCTTT CCCCTGGTAA ATTCAAACGT
6901 GATGTCACGG CGCCCTCAGA TAGAGCCTGG TAATTTGCC TGGGGAGAGT
6951 GACTGCTTT TGGATCTAAT TTGACTTTG CCCCAGTTGG AGGAAAATCT
7001 TCAGGGCTAG GAAGGATTGT ATTTGCTGA CCCCAGAGAT AACCTGGGTT
7051 TTGAGGAACA TGGGGCATCA ACCTGAATGG TCTTGTAAAGA TCTCTCCCAC
7101 GCCAGCTTGC CAGTGTCTC CTGATGAATT TAGAGTACCT GAGTAGTGCA
7151 GGCTGCTGG GAGGAGGACT CTCCTCTGT GCTACTCAGA GAAATTCTATT
7201 CTTCAAGGCC CCCTTCCAGC CTTGCTCTTA CCCAGCTGGG CTACAGTTAC
7251 AATAAAGGAA ATGACTTTTC TTCTCCCTT CCCCCAGTAC CTTTGTCTTC
7301 CTAGTCACAG GGTGGGGCTG GATATTGAAT GGAGAAATTG CTGGGGTCCA
7351 TCCTAAACTC CTCCCCCTCAT CTCTCCCTTA CATTACCCCA TTCTCTGTGTC
7401 TGCAGGCCACA TCCATAATCC TGCTCTGTG AGCCTCCGA CAGACCCCTCA
7451 GGTGCCAGG ACAACAGGAA GCTACTAAA GCTGGAAACCT CAGACTGTGC

FIG.3-3

7501 AATGGAGGCC AGTGACAAAA CTGAAAGTAG CTCTGTCAGT AATTGTGCTG
7551 GTGCGATTAG GCAGCTGGCC AGAACCTTT GGATCTCCTG GACATATGGC
7601 TGACTAGTCC TCCCAAGCCT TCCCAACAGG CCTCTTTTTT TTCCCTTTTT
7651 TCTTTCTTT TTTCTTCTT TCTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTTAG
7701 GCTAGTGAAG TGAAATTGTG GGAGTGGAAA AGGAACAAAG AAATCGTAA
7751 CTGGTAGTGA TCAATTACTT GTAAACACTA TTGTACTTGG ACCAGCCAG
7801 TAGGCCCTTT TAAAAACTCT GAGTTACCTC TCTTCCCTT CCTTGAGCAG
7851 TGCCATTAAT TCTGTATCTG GGGCAATCCT TTCTGATGTT CTCTGGACCT
7901 GGCTCTCTC CCTTAGGAGA GGCCAGGAGA GTAGCCAGAG AGCATGTCAT
7951 TTGTAGCTGA GGTTAAAGTG TGGAGCTATC AATGGTGACC TGGCCTCTG
8001 GCATGTTAGC AAGCCAGAGG ACCTTGACAA CTTTTTGAT GATTGTCCGT
8051 TCACCCCTGAT CAAAGGTGTT TGGCTTAGGA GGAGGGAAAGA AAAGCTACCC
8101 CTATTAGTCT TGATGGCCCC AGCGTGGGTC TCTATTGCTT GACCTGGTTC
8151 CTAGCAGCAT TATCAGAAGG AAAATCCACC GCTCTTAAGG CTCCTGGAA
8201 CTTCAGGAC TTCTTTCTC AGGATTGCAA ACATAAGACT ATTTGAGCTT
8251 TCACCTTGA AAAGCGGTTA CTAATACCTA TACTCTGGGA AAGGGCTAAT
8301 GCAGATAGAA GACTGTGGTC ACTGCATCAG GCAACAGACCC ATTTCCGCTA
8351 AATTAGTGA CTCCAGGAAG GCCAGTGAAG AAATAACACA CGTAGCAACC
8401 AGAGACTGTG TTGTAATATG TTGGCTGACA GCAGGGTACT TTCTGTGATG
8451 CTGAAAGCCA CATTCACTT CTCTCCCTC ATCCCCATCT AAGCAAGCCT
8501 GGTAGAACAT TAATTACAGT AATAGGTACC ACCTATTGAG TACTCTGTG
8551 CAGACACCCT CCTGAGCATA CGACATGCAT AGCACATTAA ATCCCTAACAA
8601 TGACTTAATA AAATGTAGTA CTAGCTTAC CTACTTCGAG AATAGGGAAA
8651 TGGAGGTTAC TTGTTTAAAG TCACAGAGCT AATAGGTAGC ATAGCTGAGA
8701 TTGAACTCA GGCATTCTA CTCCCTGCT GCAAGAGTCT CTTGGCATT
8751 TTGAATGCAA GCATATTCT TAACCTCACT GAGGCTCAGT TTCCCTTTAT
8801 ATAATATGGG GTAAAGAGCC CTCACCCCTGC CTGCCACACAA CTGGTAGTGT
8851 CAGATAACAT TGAAGGGTGT TAGTTTAAAG GCTTCATGGA CTCTATAATG
8901 TCAACAAAAG TGCTGTTAAC TTTCTCTGG GTCTCAGGCT CCTGATGTAG
8951 AGTCAGTGGA GCAACCCCTGC CATCTGCTGT TATGCTGTTG ATGTTGCTG
9001 CACACTTACT AACCTAAACC TTGATTCTG GCTGTGGCCT TCTCCAGAAG
9051 GTGTTTACTC ATTTGTCCAG TTATCTTTT AGAAACAGC CAGCCCGTAG
9101 ATCATTAAGG CTGGCTATTG GACAGGGGGC TGGGGCCTGC CTGACAGAGG
9151 AAGGAAGGGC AGACATCTGG TTCTTCTCT GCCCCTACAA GAGACTCCAG
9201 CCTGACCACA GAGTGGTACT CCTAGGATGT AGCAGCAGCA TATGAGCTTG
9251 AATGTGCCTT AATCTGCTC TTACTTTGA GAAGAGAGAA CTAAGGACCC
9301 ACAGATGTTT CACAGCTCT ATAGGAGGCA GAGGTAGAAA AATGGAGAGA
9351 GATGAGGCCA GAGATAGATA ACTGATATTA ATAAACGTT GTATTAAGAA
9401 CCTCACTTAG ATTATCTGAT TCAATCTCA TAATAACCC GCAACCCCCA
9451 CCTTTTTTG AGAACAGGGT CTTGCTCTGT TGTCAGGCT ACAGTGCAC
9501 GGTACAATCA TAGTTCACTG CAGTGTCAAC CTCTGAGCT CAAGCAATCC
9551 TCCCCACCTCA GCCTTGCAAG CAGCTTGGAC TACAGGCGTG CCACCCACCC
9601 TTGCCATTCTT TTTTATTTT AAGTAGAAC AAGGTCTTAT TAATACTATG
9651 TTGCCCAAGGC TGGTCTTGAA CTCCAGCGAT CCTCCTGCC CAGCCTCCCA
9701 AAGTGCTTGG GATTACGGAA GTAAGCCACT GTGCCCTGGCC AGTGCAACCC
9751 CCATTTATA CTAAACAGG AAGGCCAGA AAGGTTTGGGA GTAACTTGTC
9801 CAGGGTCACA CAGATGATAT TTGAACTCG AGTCTCCCTGG CTCCCAAGAG
9851 AGTCTGCTTT CCACTAGGAC TCCCAAGGAGA AAAAAAAA AAAAAACAGT
9901 AGACTTGGAG ACAGAAAATC TGATTTGAGT CTTAGTTGAG CTAGGCTAAC
9951 TGTGAACTG TGGGCAAGTT CCTTAGCCCC TGTGAGCCTC AGTTCTTAT

FIG.3-4

10001 CTGTAAGGATG TCATAAAAGA AATCCATCTC ATGGAGTAGT TGTGATGATC
10051 AAGGACTCTG AAAACATTAG AATGGTTAA TGTGAAGGAT TAGCAGCAGC
10101 ACATGGCAAC ATTGTGCATC TTATATTAAC TATCCAATA TATCAAGCGT
10151 CATTGGCTAT ATATAAAAGT CATCAAATTA GGCACTGTGG GGGATACGGA
10201 GTTGGCATAAC TAGCCTGGCC TCTTAATTAA TTCATTAAATT AGCTTATTAA
10251 TTTTGAGAT AGGTCTTGTCT ATTGCCCCA GGCTGGAGTG CAGTGGCATG
10301 ATGATAGCTT ACTATAGCTT CAATCTCCA GGCTTAAACA ATCCTCTGA
10351 GTAGCTGGGA CTACAGGCAC AACTACCAT GCCCAGCTAA TTTTTTTTA
10401 ATTTTTGTA GAGACAGGGT CTTGCTCTGT TGCCCAAGGCT GGTCTCAAAC
10451 TCCTGGGCTC GAGATCCTCC CACCTGGGCC TCACAAAGTG TTGGGATTAC
10501 AGGTATGAGC CACGGCACCT GGCTGGTCT CTTAACCTGGT TCCCTAAAGAC
10551 AGCTGGAAAT AGAGAAATGTC ATGGAGCATT CCTAACCATG GGCTCCAGCC
10601 TGGCTTTCAT TCTGTTCTC CCCTGAAACA ACATTCCTT AGTAATATT
10651 CGAATAACAG CTTCATCAGT CTGTCTACCG ACCACTCTTC AGGCTTCATC
10701 TTATATGACC TCCCAAACAG CACTAAGGGT TGTATTAGAG AAAAGTGGAT
10751 AAAGTTCGGA GTCAGGCTGC TTGAGCTAA ATGCCAGCTT CACTTACCA
10801 CCACCTGACC ATGAGTCAGC TGCTTAACCA TTCTTGCCTA CAGTTTCTT
10851 GTCTATGAAA AGGGAAATGG CTCCACCTC AAAAAGTTGT TAACATTAAC
10901 TTCAATCATG TATTCAAAGT CCTGAGCAGA ATGCTCTGGC ATGACTGGG
10951 CTTAACAGAT GTTAGCATT ATTATTAGTA TCTGTCAGTC TTGAAATGTT
11001 CTCTCCCTT GGCTTTCATG ACATTCACCA CTCTCCTGGT TTTCTCTTAC
11051 CTCTGGTA ATACCTGTT GCTTATCCTT CTTTGTCCAG CTCTGGATG
11101 TTACCAATTCC TTCAAGGCGTG CTGTTTCTC CTTAGGCAGT CTTACACACA
11151 CTCATGACTT CCTTCCATTG TCCTCCACAC ACTGATGACC CTAAATCAG
11201 TATCTCCAGC CTAAACCTT CCACTGAGTT CTAGACCCAT ATGTTGTACT
11251 ATCAACCTGG CTTGTCCATT TGAATGTCTT CCAGGCACCT CAGACTCTC
11301 TCTCTAGACT TTGCTGGACT TTCACTCTTC CCCCTAAAAC TGGCTCTCT
11351 TCCACTGAAA CATGTATGTC ATTGAGAGGC ACCACCATCC ACCCAGTGCC
11401 TAAGCCAGAA ACCTAGGAAT CCTTGATACC TGTTCCTCT CATCTGCAT
11451 ATCCAAGCCT ATCAGTTTTA TCTCTAAATT ATATTTGGT AGGTTTACTT
11501 CTTCCTTTT CTCCACAC CACCCCTGCTC CAAGCTACCA TCATCTCACC
11551 TGGATGTCTG CAATAGCCTC ATCTCCACCA GCCACTCTGC ACCCCCTAAT
11601 CTGTTCTCTA TAGAGCAGTT GGAAGGAGTG ATTTTTGTTG TTTGTTTGT
11651 TTTGTTTAG ACAGAGTCTC ACTCTGTTCC CCAAGGCTGG AGTGCAGTGG
11701 CACAATTTCG GCTCACTGCA ACTTCTGCCT CCCGGGTTTA AGCAATTCTC
11751 CTGCCTCAGC CTCCAAAGTA GCTGGGATTA AGGCACCGGC CCCCACACCC
11801 AGCTAATTTT TATATTTTA GTAGAGATGG GGTTTGCCA TGTTGGCCAA
11851 GCTAGTCTCG AACTCCTGAC CTCAAGTGTAT CCACCTGCCT CGGCCTCCCA
11901 AAGTGTGGG ATTACAGGTG TGAGCCACTG CACCTGGCTG GAAGGAGTGA
11951 TCTTAAAAAA AAAAAAAACA AAAAAAAACT TGACTGTGTC ACTCTGTGTT
12001 GTCTCTCTA CCTTGATAC TTCCACAAC TCCCAGTGTGTT CTTGGATAAA
12051 GACCAAAATC CTAACTTGG CCAGGCGCGG TGGCTCACAC CTATCATCTC
12101 AGCACTTGG GAGGCCGAGG CAGGCAGATC ATGAAAGTCAA GAGATTGAGA
12151 CCATCCTGGC CAACATGGTG AAACCCCATC TCTACTAAAA ATACAAAAAT
12201 TAGCTGGCTG TGTTGGCGTG TGCTGTAGT CCCAGCTACT TGGGAGGCTG
12251 AGGCAGGAGA ATCACTTGAAC CCTGGGAGGC AGAGGTTGCA GTGAGCCAG
12301 ATCACGCCAC TGCACTCCAG CCTGGTGACA GAGTAAGACT CCATCTCAA
12351 AAAAAAAAGA AAAAAAAAGA TTCTTAATT TGGCCTACAG TAGAGCCCTC
12401 CGTAATGTGG CCTCTCTCCA CATCTCCACCA ACCTCCTGCT CCCTGCACCT
12451 CAGCCTCACC TCTCTTCTGG ACAGGCCCTC CTCTGACAA GGGCTTGT

FIG. 3-5

12501 CATTCTGCTC CCTCTGCCTA GAATGCCCTC TTACTCTGTT CACTTAACTC
12551 CTGCTTATCG TTTAGATCTT TACCTGGATG GCTCAGAGAA ATATAGAAGT
12601 AATTCCCTCAC CCTGAAAAAT AGGTTAGGTC CCTGTTTAT GTTTTCATAG
12651 ACCTTTCCCT TGAGGCTTTT TTTAAAAAG TAGTTTAAT CTCACATT
12701 TTCACTGTGAT CATCTCCTTA ATGATATCTT AAGACCTCTA ATAGAACAA
12751 TTGGTCATGG ACTGTGGGGT TTTGCCCT CATTGTGTCA GCACTGAGCA
12801 TATTGTTGGC ATAGGAGGGG TATTGTTGA ATGAATTGCT AGAGGTGCC
12851 AAGAGATATG ATGTAAGTCA GGCTTTCCC TGCCCTTCCC CTTCCCTTC
12901 CCCACATCCT TCCTATAGCA GCCACCGTGG CTGAGCTAC TGAAATGGC
12951 AAGACGGAAT CAGTCCGGA CATTGGGTTG TTTAGAAAA TTGCTGCAA
13001 GTGTCAGGGT GATAAGTTAA AGCTTTGTCT TTTGCCCTCA GAGGAGCTAT
13051 CCCATAGTGA GTAGAAGCCA GAGAAGCTGA CCCCCAGGAGT CTTCTTTCC
13101 AGCAGCAGGT CTTGAGCTGC ACTTCTCTGT AGCTACAATC CAGGCAGGAA
13151 CAAGCCCTAG GTACCTCCGG AGAGGAGGGC AAGAGAGGAA GAATGAGTC
13201 AGCTACTCTA GCCACCAAAC TGATTATGAA TTGCCCTGAA ATCTGAAAAA
13251 TTCAATTCC AATCGTAAGT TTGTTTGTG TCATTTTGTG TTCTTAAATT
13301 GTATATTGTA AAGATGGCAT TAACTAAAGA TATATATTCA ATATAGAGTG
13351 GAAAAAAATGG AATACTTGCA TAGTATCTT TACTTATAGG TGATTATG
13401 TGGGGAGTGG GGTGGATAGG TTGGCAGTTC CCCCAAGAAG TTGGAAATGA
13451 AGTTTGTCT CTGTGAGTTG AACTAATTAG ATCCACAAGT AATGAAAGCA
13501 GTATTGTGTT GTAGTTAAGA GCACACTCTA GAACCAGATT GCTTAGTT
13551 AAATCCTGGT TCTGCCTTTT ATTATCTGT TACTTTGGGC AAGTTACTG
13601 CCCTTTGTG GCTTCATTTT TCTCATCTAG AAAATGGAGA GGCCAGGCGT
13651 AGTGGCTCAT GCCTATAATC CCAGCACTTT GGGAGGCCGA GGCGGGCAGA
13701 TCACCTGAGG TGAGAAGTTC AAGACCAGCC TGCCCAACAT GGTGAAACCC
13751 TGTCTCTACA AAAATACAAA AATTAGCCAG GCATGATGGC GGGTGCCTGT
13801 AATCCCAGCT ACCCAGGAGC CTGAGGGGG AGAAACACTT GAACCTGGAA
13851 GGCAGAGGTT GTAGTGAGCC AGGATTGCAC CACTGCACTC CAGCCTGGGT
13901 GACAAGAGCT AGACTCAGTC TAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAC AACTGGAGA
13951 TACAGGCTGG GTGCAGGGCT TACACTTATA ATATCAGCAC TTTGGGAGGC
14001 CTAGGCGGGA GGATTGCTTG AACTCAGGAG TTTCAAGATC AGTCTGGGTA
14051 ACAGAGCAAG ACCTCATCCC CACAAAAAT CAAAAAATTAA GCCAGGCATG
14101 GTGGCTCATG CCTGTGGTCC CAGCTACTCA GGAGGCTGAG GCGAGAGGAT
14151 TGCTTGAGCC CAGGAGGTTG AGGCTGCAGT GAACCATGAC TGCAACACTA
14201 CATGCCAGCC TGGATGACAG AGCAAGACCC TATCTAAAA AAAAAAA
14251 AAAGAAACGA GCCAGGGCGC TTTGCTCACG CCAGTAATCC CAGCACTTT
14301 GGAGGCCAAG GCAGGTGGAT CACTTGAGGT CAGGAGATCG AGACTAGCCT
14351 GGCCAACATG GTGAAACCCC ATCTCAACTG AAAATACAAA AATTAGCCAG
14401 GCATGGTGGC ATGCTCTGT AGTCCCAGCT ACTCACTTGG AGGCTGAGGC
14451 ACGAGAATCG CTTGAACCCA GGAGGCAGGAG GTTGCAGTGG GCCAACATCA
14501 TGTCACTGCA CTCCAGCCTG GGAGACAGAG CGAGACTCTG TCTCAATAAA
14551 TAAATAAAACA TAAAATAAAA TAAAATAAAA TAAAATAAAA TAAAAAAATA
14601 TGGAGGCCAG CAGGCACCGT GGCTCACGCA TGTAATCCCA GCACTTTGG
14651 AGGCCGAGGG GGGCGGATCA CAAGGTCAAGG AGATCGAGAC CATCCTGGCT
14701 AACACAGTGA AACCGCGTCT CTACTAAAA TACACAAAAT TAGCCAGGCA
14751 TGGTGGCAGG CACCTGTAGT CCCTGCTACT CAGGAGGCTG AGGCAGGAGA
14801 ATGGCGTGAA CCCGGGAGGC GGAGCTTGCA GTGAGCTGAG ATCGCGCCAC
14851 TGCACTGCAG CCTGGGGCGAC AGAGCAAGAC TCTGTCTCAA AAAAAAA
14901 AAAATGGAG GTGGGGCGCG GTGGCTCGCG CCTGTAATCC CAGCACTTT
14951 GGAGGTCGAG GCAGGGCGGAT CACCTGAGGT CAGGAGTTCC AGACCAGCCT

FIG.3-6

15001 GGCCAACATG GTGAAACCTT GTCTCTACTA AAATTACAAA AATTAGCCAG
15051 GCACGATGGC AGGCACCTGT AATCCCAGCT ACTTAGGAGA CTAAGGCAGG
15101 AGAATAGCTT GAACCTGGGA GATGGAGGTT GCAGTGTGCT GAGATCGCGC
15151 CACTGCCCTC CAGTAGAGTG AGATTCCGTC TCAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAGAA
15201 GAAATGGAGA TACAAACTTA CTACCTACCT CCTTACAACC TACCCTCACA
15251 GTATTACTGT GAATAAAAGT GTGTGTAGCA CTGGGAACAC TATTACAGA
15301 GCACTCATGA ATGTTTGTTC TTTGTTATTAA GTTACTAGAG AGGCAAATGT
15351 CTGCCAGGGC TGAATAATAT GTGTGAATTG GTGATTGTGCG CACATATCTA
15401 AAGAAGTAGT TATTTTTTTC AATTTAAACT TAGTTTAAAA ACCAATATAA
15451 GGCCGAGCGC AGTGGCTCAC ACCTGTAAATC CCAGCACTTT GGGAGGGCGA
15501 GGTGGGCAGA TCATTTGAGG TCAGGAGTTC GAGACTAGCC TGGCCAACAT
15551 GGTGAAACCC TGTCCTGCT AAAAAAAA AAAAAGTACA AAAATTAGCC
15601 AGGCATGATG GCAGGTCCCT GTAATCCCAG CTACTGGGA GGCGGAGGCA
15651 GGAGAATTGC TTGAACCCAG GAGGTGGAGG TTGTAGTGAG CCGAGTTGT
15701 GCCACTGCAC TTCAGCCTGG GTGACAGAGG GAGACACTGT CTCAAAAAA
15751 AAAAAAAA ACCAAAAACCA ATATAATAAA TAAGTGGCCA GCAATGAAAC
15801 AGAAAGTGA AAGTTAGTGA AGCAAAACTA GTACTGTATT CAGATAAAAGA
15851 TGCTGAATCT AGATTTGGTC ACCAGAATAG GGTCTTTGT GGCAACCTGG
15901 GCTAGTTGG CTGACTCACC ACTGCCAGGA TGAAATTCTT TTCACTGGCT
15951 ACTCATTTC CTTTATTTC AGTCCATGCT CACAGAGCAA CCTTCTGATG
16001 CCTAATTCACT CTTCTGGGA TACTTAATAA CAGGAAGGGT CTGGAAGTAG
16051 TACCTGTATA GGGGATATGA GTGTTCTGAT TTTAATAGTC AATTCTATAAG
16101 TGTACAGAGG GTTTGATAAA TGGTTAGGTC AGAACCATCA CAGAATGTCT
16151 ACACCTCTT GGACATTAGG AAGGTCAAAA ACCTGAAAGG CCAAAAGCTA
16201 GGCTAGATT AGGGTCATTC ACCAAGAAAA CATCAGCCTT GAAGAGTTCT
16251 CTGGGTGGTC CACCACTCAA CCTTCCTTG ATCACACCTC CTTCTCGTT
16301 GCTTCTTAA GCATTGACCT GTAATGGGT TGGAATTTT TGCTCACCTA
16351 ACTCCTTCCT TTTACAGAGG AAGAAGTTGA AGCCCAGAGA GATTTAATGG
16401 CTTGCCTAAG ATCACACGCA GATTTCTGT TAACCAGGGT GATTTTCAG
16451 GTGTTCCCTG CCAGACGAGG GCTTTTTCC TTGAATTGCC TAGAGATTTC
16501 TTGAGATATC CGAACGATT TTCCCAGTGC AGCCTGGAGA AGGATGTCCC
16551 TGTCAACACA GCATTTGTTA CTCATGTTA GACATTCAAT TTTCTAATTA
16601 GTATCATGGA GCAACAGTGG ATGATTATCT ATAAGGGGTT GCAATTCCAT
16651 GCTTATGTGC TTACAGCCA TATAGACAAA TATCAGCTGT TAAATGACA
16701 AGGCAGTAGA GATGTGGCCC CAGGACAAAG GCATACTCTG CTGTTAGTGA
16751 ACACTAGTT GCCAGCAAAT TTCACATGGG CATATACACG GCCAACTGTA
16801 GACTTTAGGC ATTTATACCC ATTCAAGAGAG CCAAACCTGGC AACTAAAGAT
16851 CAGCATTCTC TTTGGCATTG CAGCTTTGCG TTCTGTTAAA AATCACTGCT
16901 TGCTTAAATA CCTCTGATAG CTCTTCACTG CCTGTAGGCA ACTCTTCTAG
16951 CTAGCAGACT TGGCTTTAG TGCTCTGCC CTACTCTCTT CCACCATTCT
17001 GGCCCTCTGT CTAATTGCTG CCCATATGTG CCATGCACTA GAGCTTACAG
17051 ACCTGCTCAG CGTTATATGA GCATACCATA CTCTTATGC CTCAGTGCAT
17101 TTGCACATGT TGTTCTTC CAGGAGAATG CCTGTTACTG CCTGGCAATC
17151 AGCCTATTAG AGTCTGCCAA TACCATCCCA TCTTCTGTGG AGGAGCCCC
17201 CGCCAAATCC ACCCATACTT CTCCCCACCA ATCAGAGACT TCTTCTCT
17251 TTGTTATTCT CTTCGTTATT CTCTTCATAC CTCAGTTATA TCCATTTCAG
17301 TATTTGTTA CACATCTAGC ATCACTCTTA GAGTGTGAAA TTCTCCAAGT
17351 GTGGAGCCGT ATCTAGTTG TCTTTGTATC CCAGAGCTTA GCAAAGTGCC
17401 TAGAATGTAG TGGGTGCTCA GAGTGTGTTGC TGGGTGAATG ATGTATTGT
17451 TGAACGACTC TTTGGACACT TGAATAAAAGT CCATCCAGTA TGACCCATTA

17501 CCATCTCTTC GCTCTACAAT ATTCTTTAG GCAAGAGCTT ATCTTTGAG
17551 GTGATAAGAT AAGCTAAAC TTATGTAGAC TAAGACCTA GTCTGTAAT
17601 GTCATCCCTA AGTCTTAAAC CATAAAACC AGGGCCTCAA GGAATGGCAT
17651 GCCTTCTGCA ACTGTAGCAA CCTGCTGTGC TTATTTGCC GTGTTTTCA
17701 TTTTCCCCC AAAAGCTAGA GTCCCTCTC CCATGGCAG TGCTGGAAGT
17751 GTGCTAACAA ATTCTTTCTC CATACTGCTT ACGATTACAA AAAAACCCCT
17801 CAGCATCTCA TGCCAGACTT GAGTTAAGGT TGTTTCTT TGTGTGTCAG
17851 CTGTATTCTG GTCATGACTT CCTGATGATG CCCTATAGAG ATTTTGCTGA
17901 GATCAGAGGG TGCTCCACTG CCATCAGTAG CACTGACTCT TGCGAGAAGCA
17951 CCGTTCTGA AGTTGGCTAA TGTCATCCCT CACGTTTGTT TGTTGAAAT
18001 TTGTTTGTAGT TCCAGAGATA GCACTTTCAT GGAATGACGC TATCTCTAG
18051 AATCACTTTT TTTTTTTTGAG TGAGTTGGAG TCTCGCTGTG TCGCCAGGCT
18101 GGAGTGCAGT GGCACAATCT CAGCTCACTG CAATCTCCAC CTTCCGGGTT
18151 CAAGTGATTC CCCTGCCTCA GCCTCCCGAG GAGCTGTTAC TACAGGGCGA
18201 CACCCCCACT CCTGGCTAAT TTATGTGTT TTAGTAGAGA CGGGGTTTCA
18251 CCGTGTGGC CAGGATGGTC TCGATCTCCT GACTTTGTGA TCTGCCTGCT
18301 TCAGGCTCCC AAAGTGCTGG GATTACAGGT GTGAGTCACC GCGCCTGGCC
18351 TAGAATCACC TTTTATACCA ATAACGTGAG CACCACTGCC GCGTCACCAA
18401 GGAAAGAGAG AGGCAGCTAC TGTGGGGTTA CAAATGGGTA AGAGTGGCAC
18451 CAGGAAGGTG AAAGTCTCTA CTTAGCCAAG GCTTAACAAA ATGTCAATCA
18501 CCAAACATT ATTATTAAG CTACGTTAG GATAAGAAGA TGAACAAGCT
18551 ATCTGTACAT TCATTTCTC GTTGTAAACA AGGTAATGAT AGTGTATCTAT
18601 CCTGCCTGCC TCTGAGGGTT ATTGTGAGAA TAAAATGAAA TCAAGTGGAA
18651 AAGCACTTAG GAAAAAGAAA AGCATTGGTT TTCAATTGTT AGTGTGGATC
18701 AGAAACACTG GGGCTTGTAA AAAATGCAGA TTCTTAGCCC CAGTCTCAGC
18751 GATTCTGATT CTGTATATCT GAAGTGGGAC TCAGGAATCT TGATTTCTAA
18801 CAAGCTGACC AGAGGGTCCA ATGCTGCTAT TCCTTTAGTT ACACTTTCAG
18851 AAATATTACT GTAAATCAAA TGGCAAGAAT AAAATAGTT TTTGAGGCAG
18901 TTTTAGTATG TTGGACCTGG AGTCCAAAGA CTTGGGTCAA ACTCCAGCTT
18951 TGTCACTTCC TAGACCTGTG ACCTTAAACA GCAACCTTCT CTGTGAACCT
19001 TAGTCCCTC AGGAACGGCT CTGGTCACCT CCTGCTGTAC TCCATTGATG
19051 ACTCACCACA TAAGGCTCCC TGGGAGTCCC CCAAACCTTT GCTCTCTAA
19101 CTCCCTTAC AGCCTCTAC ATCTCTGCA GGTGCTGTCT TCTCCTCTT
19151 TTCCAGGCC CTGCTCTGAC ACAGCATTCA TTCTCTCTG GGAAGGGTTC
19201 CTTCAATGTG TCTCCAAGCA CATCACACCC AGGAAGGACC CTGTGGCCAT
19251 ATCTGTCTAT CACCAAGATCA AACTACGTGA AGGCAGGGCAC TAGGTACTGT
19301 CAGTGGCCAG CATAGGCCTG GCCCATACCA GGTGTCCACCA GATGCCTAGT
19351 AAAGAACCT ATGATTCAAG ACCCCCATGA TGAGCAACTA TAGCACTAGA
19401 ACAGTGTAA TAACTAATGT TTATAATGCA TCTTCAGTTT ACAGAGGGCT
19451 TTTGACTCA TCATCTAGTT TAGTCCCTGC AACAAACCTCT TGAGGAATAT
19501 AGCACAAGCA GGACAAGGGAA AGCCCAGAGA TGTTAAATAA TTATCCAAG
19551 TTATGCTGC TGGGAAGGGC AGCACTGAAA TTAAAAGAAA AGTTTCTGA
19601 GCTCAAATCC CATGCCCTT CCTCAATGTG AGCTCTAGCA AGGTATTCTAG
19651 GAATCTGCC TCTACAGTTC AGAGCCTCAA ATTGCTGGGT ATGTTGAGTT
19701 CTTGTATCTG ATTTTCTAG ATTCCTGCA CACATTCTTA CTGTCTGGAT
19751 ATCAGGAAAG AGTTTATCAA ATGCCCTGTGG AAATCCAAGA TAAGGTCTCA
19801 TGATGAGTAA CCCAGTGAAA ACATGAAGTC AAGTCTAACT AGTCACTACT
19851 ATTCACTAC TGCTGACTCC TGATGATCAG CTCCCTTCT AAGTGCTTAC
19901 TGTCCACTTA TTCCATCATC TGCCCTAGAAT TTATGTGAAG GAATCAAAGC
19951 AAAAGGATCA TAAGGCTTCC TTTTCCAGT ATGTTTTCC TCCTTTTGA

FIG.3-8

20001 AAACTGGGCC AGTTAGCTAT CTCCATTTC ATTTCATGAA TACATCCCCA
20051 GCGCTGGTA TATAGTAGAT ATGGAACATT ACACCTGGAA GATATTGCAC
20101 CCATTCTCCA GTTCTCCAA AGTTACTAAC AATGGTTCA TCACGTGCC
20151 AACATATTTC CTTTTTCAA TATATTGGGA AATAATTCTC CCAGTCTGAA
20201 AATCTGAACA CATTCTATGT GACTTGGTAT CCTCATATGT CTTGGGCTTC
20251 CAATTCTCCA TTCTAGTTT CAAGTTCATG AACTGTAAAA CAAAGGATTA
20301 GACTAAATCT CTAAGTTCT ATCCAGATGC CAAATTCTT TCTCTTCCA
20351 TGATACCTAA GATAGATGCC AAATATTGTC TTTACCTGG TGTTGTGAA
20401 CATGACATCA CATTACAGGA GTAGCAGATA CTAAACTCTC ACTCTGTAAA
20451 ACACTGACTG AGTCCATGA GCCAGATCT GAAGTGGACT TGTTCACATA
20501 TGTTCTCATT TAATGCTCAT ACCCCTGTGA AGCTGGGAAT TGCTGGGACA
20551 TTTTATTAT TTATTTATTG AGACGGAGTC TGGCTCTGTC ACCTAGGCTG
20601 GTGTGCAATG GCATGATCTT GGCTCACCGC AACCTCCGCC TCCCGGGTTC
20651 AAGCGATTCT CTTGCCTCAG CCTCCGCAGT AGCTGGGATT ACGGGGCACA
20701 CACCACACA TCCAGCTAAT TTTGTATTT TAGCAGAGAT GGAGTTTCTC
20751 CATGTTGGCC AGGTTGGTCA CGAACACTTG ACCTCAAGTG ATCTGCCTGC
20801 CTCAGCCTCC CAAAGTGTG GGATTACAGG CATGAGCCAC CATGCCTGCC
20851 CGGGACCCCTT GTTTAGAAG GATGACTGCT GCTATAATGT AGAAAGTGT
20901 TTGGAAGAGG GGAGGGAGTGG GGCACGAAAG ATGGTTAGTA GATGGGGGTG
20951 GTAATGCTTA CTTCTAGTA TTTGGAGGCT TCGGAGTCCT CAAAAATTCT
21001 CTTCTTGAT TGGAGTCCTC CCAGCCAATA GAGGGCTTCA CACAAACAGT
21051 TTCTTGGTT TTGAATTGTT TGACCAGAGC TTTCTCCGA CAAAAGGTTG
21101 GGGTGATTCA TTCACTTACC ACACCTTGCC TGAACATTCA CTTGGGGCTG
21151 CCGGTTATGA AGGCTATTGT TCTCCAGCT GTACAGACG CTTTGAAGAC
21201 CTGTGCCTCA GCTGGTTCTA AGGAGTCAGT TTGTTAGCT CCGTGCCAGG
21251 TTTCCAACCTT ATGAAATGTG CTGGAGATTA ACACCTCTCC TGCCATTTC
21301 TCCCTACTAT AATTGCCAGT CAAAGGATTG CTGAGTTGC CTCTGGCAGC
21351 CATAACTGAT GAATGTTCTG CCAGCTGCTC TGAGGACCTA GAAGAGCAGT
21401 TTTCTATCCA GGACCAAGTTT CCAAGGGTGG GAGGGTGAAA TATATCCTCC
21451 AGTGTGACAT TTCACTCTCC AGTGTAGGGT GGCTGGGCC CTTTGAAGTT
21501 GGCTCTGAGG AACACACAC TTGGGTCTGA GCAGCCAGCA GCTTATCACA
21551 TCTGGTGTAC AATCCTCAA AGGTTCTCC TGAAGTCTGA ATTGGAG
21601 GTCAAATGGGA TTCCACCTGG GAGGGCTTC TGCTTCAACT CAGGACATGG
21651 GGAGAAGGCT GTTCCCTTTC CAGGGGGAGG CAGTTTCAT GGCATTGAGA
21701 TGTCCCTCTCA CTTATTCCCC ACCCACCCAC CAAGTCCTT GTAAGAGGAG
21751 TAGGGGGAGA GGAGAGCGCC TGCAGCTCC TGTCACATT CCTAGACACC
21801 GACTCACTGA GCCCGTCGCC GCTGGAAACAG CAGAGCTGTG TGAAATGTCA
21851 AGAGGAGTTA TGCTCATAGG CTCCCTGGCC TCAGTCTCTT TGTGGCTTGC
21901 ATATTCTTCC ATTAGTACTG TGTTCATCAC ATGAAATCA GAGGGTACAA
21951 TTAAAAGATA ATTGCTAGT CCCAGACTTA ATTGGGGCC CCCTTCTTGC
22001 CTGATTGAAT TACAGGGGAA CATAATAGAT TTTGGTGAG AAATAGTTG
22051 CTGTGTGGCT GGGAGAAAAGA TTGCTCCAG CTCTCCAGCT GGGCAGCCCT
22101 TTCAGTATCC CGTATGTTAT TTCCCCACTT CCAGCCCACC TCACCTCCTC
22151 TGTGGCCCTT GTGTGTCCCC TCGGTAGGA TCCTGACCTC CTGCTCAAGA
22201 GTTTAAACTC AACTTGAGAC CCAAGGAAAA TAGAGAGCCC TCTGCAACT
22251 CATAGGGGTG AAAAATGTTG ATGCTGGAG CTATTTAGAG ACCTAACCAA
22301 GGCCCAGACA GAGAGAGTGA CTTGCTAAAG GCCACATAGC TAGCCCACAG
22351 TAGTTGTAAC AATAGTCTTA ATGATATTAA TGGCTAACAT TTATCAACCT
22401 TTAATGTGTC CCAGACTTTG TGCCAAGGGC TTACATGCAG TGCATTGTCG
22451 CATTCAAACC CAGACAGTCT GGCTCTGGC CCAGGCTGAG CTTTGGTATA

FIG.3-9

22501 GCATGGTAGA ACGTTGCTA TAATGCTAG TCTGGGTTCA AATCCTGGCT
22551 TCACTTCTCA CATTACAGC TGAGTACCT CAGGCAAGTG ATTTAACCTC
22601 CCTGTACCTC AGTTGCTTTA TCTGTAAGA GAAAATCAC AGCACTGTGG
22651 AATAGTGGGG GTTAAAATTC ATTACATACAA GTAGTGCTGC AAGCAATGTT
22701 TAATACAGGG TGAGCACCTG TTCAGTGCTT CCTTCTTCTG GCTGCCTCTG
22751 GGGCTAGAGT GTGGTGTCTT CGTGGTATAG ATAGATAGAT ATGGCTGAGC
22801 TCTGCACAAA CACCAAGAGC TGTTCTTCAC TATTAGAGGT AGTAAACAGA
22851 GTGGTTGAGC TCTGTGGTTC TAGAACAGAG GCCGGCAAGC TATGGCCAT
22901 TGCTTATTT AATACGGCCT GTGATTGATT GATTTTTTTT TTCTTTTGA
22951 GACAGAGTTT CACTCTTGTG GCCCAGGCTG GAATGCAATG GCACGAACTC
23001 AGCTCACCGC AACCTCTGCC TCCTGGGTTA AAGCGATTCT CCTGTCTCAG
23051 CCTCTCGAGT AGCTGGGATT ACAGGCATGT GCCACCACGC CTGGCTAATT
23101 TTTGTATTT TAGTAGAGAC AGGGTTTCTC CATGTTGGTC AGGCTAGTCT
23151 CGAACCTCCA ACCTCAGGTG ATCTGCCGC CTCAGCCTTC CAAAGTGTG
23201 GGATTACAGG CGTGAGCCAC CATGACTGGC CTGATTGACT GATTTTTTA
23251 GTAGAGATAG GGTCTTGGTT TGTTACCCAG GCTGGTCTCA AACTTCTGGC
23301 TTCAAGCAGT CCTCCCTCTG TGGCCTCTG AATGCTGGGA TTATAGGCAT
23351 GAGCCACTAT GCCTGGCTA TATGACCTGT GATTTTTAAT GGTTAGGGGA
23401 AAAAAAGCAA AAGAATGCTT TGTGACATGT GAAAATTACA TGAAACTCAA
23451 ATATCAGTGT CCCAGCCTGG GCAACAAAGT GAGACCCCTGT CTCTACAAAA
23501 AATAAAAAAA AATAAGCCAG GGCCGGGCGC AGTGGCTCAC ACCTATAATC
23551 TCAGCACTTT GGGAGGCCA GGCAAGTGGA TCACCTGAGG TCAGGAGTTC
23601 AAGACCAGCC TGACCAATAT GGTGAAACCC TGCTGTACT AAAAAACACAA
23651 AAATTAGCCG AGCATGGTGG CATGCGCCTG TAGTCCCAGC TACTTGGGAG
23701 GCTGAGACAA GAGAATTGCT TGAACCTGGG AGGCAGGAGGT TGCACTGAGC
23751 CAAGATCGCG ACACACTACACT GCAGCCTGGG CAACAGAGCG AGACTCCGAC
23801 ACACGCACGC ACGCACACAC ACACACACAC ACACACACAC ACGCTGGGTA
23851 TGGTGGCCAG CACGTGTGGT CCCAGGATGC ACTGGAGGCT TAGTAGGAG
23901 GATCACTTGA GCTTAGGTGG TTGAGACTAC AATGAACCAT GTTATACCA
23951 CTGCACTTTA GCCAGGGCAA CAGTGTGAGA CTGAATCTCA AAAGAAAAAA
24001 AAAAAAAAGA AAAAAATCTT TCCATAAGTA AATATCTGTT GGAACATAGC
24051 CATGCTCCCTT AGTTTATGTT TTATATATGG CTGCTTTGC CCTATAATGA
24101 CACAATTGAG TGGCCACGAC AGTCTGTATG GCCTGCAGAG CCTAAGATAT
24151 TTGCTCTCTG GCCCTTACA GAAAAGTGC CTTGACCTGT GCTCTAGAGC
24201 CATATGTACC AGGTTTGAAA CTCAGCCTCA CAGCTGGGTG TGATGGCACG
24251 CATCTGTAGT CCCAGCTACT CTGGAGGCTG AGGTGAGAGG ATCACTTGAG
24301 TCCAGAAGGT CGAGGTCAAG ATTGTAGTGA GCCATGATGG CATCACCGCA
24351 CTCCAGCCTG AGTGCAGAG AGAGACCCCTG ACTCAAAAAA AAAAAAAACAA
24401 AAAAAAAAGA CACCCCTACC ACTTATCAGC TATTTGTCTT GAGAATAGTG
24451 ACATAACCCCC TCAGAACCTA TTTCCTAATC TGTTAAATGA GGCTGATGAC
24501 GTTTCTCCT TTTACTGGCA ATTAAACAT GATGGATAAT AAATGCTAAG
24551 CACTTAACAC AGGGCCTAGA AGATATTAAC TGCTCAATAA ATGGTAGCTT
24601 CTTAACAGTA TTCAAACCCA TGTGCTCTTA TCACATGCAT TGTTGTCCCT
24651 GTGTCAGTT GGTGGAAATGG GAAAAGGCTC CCTGTAAACC CCATCTACCA
24701 TCTTTATCAG ACTTTCTGC CATGGTTCAC AGTAAGAGAT AGAAGCTGCA
24751 CGGTGACTTC TGGCTCTTTA CAATGGTGGAG CGGTGTTGTC CTGGTAAGGG
24801 AGAGCTGATG TCACTGCCCA AAATCCAGTA GTGAGATCTG AGTGTCTGG
24851 TTTCTCCAG CAGCCTTGCT TTTTCTTTA CAATCCTGCA GGCAGGGAGA
24901 CAAGGGCTTT CTACATGGTA GGCTCTGGTT TGGTCATCGT CACAACCTGGG
24951 GGCTGTTCAAG GTGGGCTCCC ATTCCAGATA CCTAGGCTTA TCAATCCCTT

FIG.3-10

25001 TTGGCACCCC AGGCCTTTT CTCCCTCATG CCCCATTTT CAGTTGAAA
25051 AGCATGGTTA TCACAGGACA AGTAGAAGAA GCTCCACTGT CCACTGAGGC
25101 CAATGGATGG TGTTCTGCAT GTGAACACTC AGTGAATAGT GAGTGAATGA
25151 GAGTAACCTG GGCTCCATCC TATTCGAGA GAGCTTGGA AAAGATTTT
25201 CTCCTTAAAG AGCCAGAATG AAGCCTGGTA GTGGGAGAGC TCCAGCTCTA
25251 GAGTCACATG AGCCTACATT TAAATCCAG CCCTGCCACT GACTCCCTT
25301 TTGACCTTGA GTGAGTTACC TAATCTCT GTACCTCACT TTTCTTGCT
25351 GTAGAGTGGG AATAATTCCT GTCTCAGAGA AATAAAAGAG TGCAATAGT
25401 GTTTGCCACA TGGAGACACA TCAGGTGAG GTTAATACTC TGGGCCTTGT
25451 TCCCTTATTT GCAACACAGC CCTGCCCTGG AGTGGAAAGTG GCACCTCCCA
25501 TTGGTCAGCT CTTGAGGCTG TCCCCAGGAC AGGCAGAGGG AGGGAATGAA
25551 TGGGAGCCCT AGTGCCAGGA CAGAACAGAT GGCAGCTAG AGCTAGGATG
25601 GCTCTCTGGA CCTGTCCTC CTACCAAGGG TCCCCCGTC TGGTGTGGCT
25651 CTTCCCTGGAC CTGGCATCCT CTGCTTTTTT TTTTTTCCA CCTCCAAGCA
25701 GAATTACTGT CCTGTAGGCA GCTCCTCTGC TTGAGGACAT CTGGGGCCAG
25751 ATATGTTCAC ACTCTATCCT GCCTTGCCT GCCTGAGCT CAGGATGGAC
25801 GCTCAATTGG TCCCAGTTAT TGTCTGCAGC GCCTGCCTGC AGCCTCGATC
25851 CAGCCCAGCT CCACCCCTTG CCTGCAAGGT CTGTTCTCTA ACAGCTGCTC
25901 CAACCACACA CCTCGGTTCT GCGGGAGCCC CTCCCTTCC TCCCTCCCTC
25951 CCTCATTCA GGGTGGGACT GAAGAAGAAG GCTAACTTGA CAGCAGCGCT
26001 TCTTTCTTAG CTAGTCACCG GCCCCCTGCTC AAGAATGCCA GTGTGTGT
26051 AGCCTCCACA GAGAGGTCGT TTTCTCGGAG TCCAGAGGGG CCGCCTGAGC
26101 TTCTGAGAAC TAGGGAGGAG CCATCCCAGC CATGAGCCCC TGTGGGAATC
26151 TGCTGGGGC CAAGTGGCCT GGAGTCTCA GGCTCCCGCA GCTGCTCCGG
26201 AGGGAGAGGT GAGCTCAGGG CAGCTGCCT GCAGCCAGAG GTGCCGGGAG
26251 CCCCAGGCT GTCATGGTGG CCATCTACAG CCGCCTGAG GCAGTCACAG
26301 ACGGATTTGC AGCTGAGCCT GTCTATCTGG TGTGGGAAGA AGATGGGGAG
26351 TTACTTGTCA GTCCCCGGCTT ACTTCACCTC CAGAGACCTG TTTCGGTGAG
26401 TTGGCTCCCG AGTTCCCTC TCCATCTCTC CTGGCCCTG GTCTGAGAG
26451 GAGGGTGGTC TCCCTAAATC TCCTTCTCAC TTAGTCCTT ACCATCGGTT
26501 CTGCCGGCA GAAGCCAGCG GAGGTTATAC CCAAGGAGAA TCGGCCCTGT
26551 GAGGTACCCC CATTATGTCC TGGAAAGTGGT GAGGGGAGGG ATATAACCCAG
26601 AAGGAACCTC TTAGGGAGCT CCAGCTCCCC TTCTATCCCA GACAAACCTG
26651 AAGGAGCCTC CAAAAGATGC CACTGACCTG CCCATTGTAG ATGTTACTGC
26701 TTCCGGGGGG AATAGCCCAA ATAGAGTGT GTTTCCAGCT CTCACATGTC
26751 TTACCTGCGG GCATGCTGC CTGCCAGGA ATTTGTCCCA ACAAGCAGGA
26801 TGGCAGGTT TTGCCAAACT GTGGAAACTG GCAAGTCCCTG GGTGTGGGT
26851 GCCTGGTACA CAGTAGGCAC CTTATAAACG TTTGTTCTCT TAATGGCAGG
26901 CACATTGCC TCTGGCCTTG AAGGGCTTCT GAGCTCCAG GTGAATGTAG
26951 TTGCTGGGGA AAGACCTGGG CGAGTGCCTC TAAGACTGGA GCAATGGGCT
27001 TTAGAGTGTGTT CCTGAGCTGC TGGGCCAGCC CCCACACCTC CTCAGTCCCT
27051 AGGCCTAAAGT ACCTCCACGA GCCTCTCTCT GTGGGGCTTC TCAGAGGGAG
27101 ATGTGGAAAC TCTACCTCTA ACCTGGCTT CTTGCTCAT TGCCCCACTC
27151 CACCTCCCAT AGAAAACCTCC CAGGGGGTTT CTGGCCCTCT GGGTCCCTTC
27201 TGAATGGAGC CATTCCAGGC TAGGGTGGGG TTTGTTTCA TTCTTTGGGA
27251 GCAGCCTGTT GTTCCAAAAA GGCTGCCCTCC CCCTCACCAAG TGGTCCCTGGT
27301 CGACTTTCC CTTCTGGCTT CTCTAACGTA GGTCCAGTGC CCAGATCTTG
27351 CTGCCGGGAT ACTAGTCAGG TGGCCAGGCC CTGGGCAGAA AAGCAGTGT
27401 CCATGTGGTT TTGTGGAATG ACCGGACCCCT GGTAGATTGC TGGGAAGTGT
27451 CTGGACAGGG GGAAGGGGGA AGGGAACCTGG TCCTCAATGC TGACTCTACC

FIG.3-11

27501 AAGCGCCCTG CTAGACACTT TATCCTTTAA TCTCTCAACA GCCTAAAGAG
27551 ATTATATATC CCCATTTTAC AGATGAGGCA ACCAGTTCA ACAGAGTTAA
27601 CATATGGAGC CTCACTGGGC AGCTTTTCT GTCTTCCTGA CTTTCTCTCA
27651 TCCCTCAGGG GGCTGCAGGT TTGTTTCTT CTCCCTAGTGG AGAGGAAATT
27701 CTCAGGTTTG TTTTCTCTC CTAGCAGAGA GTAAAAAAAG GGATAGTTG
27751 CCTGACTTGT TGAAAGGTGTG GCTGAGATTG TTTTCTAAAG AGCCAATGGA
27801 AATTGATCTT GAGTTTAGGA GAAAGCTTTT ACATGTGGAA TTAAGATGCC
27851 AAGTGTGAA GTAGCCACAT TTCAAGGTCTT CATTAAATTTC TCTTAATCCT
27901 GGGAAAGGCAG CTTAGGAGAA GGGTTGTTCC TTTAGGAGCC AGGAACATATA
27951 CCCCTTTTAC CCTTGGAGAG GCAGGGAAAGC CAGGGAGGAC ACAACTTCTC
28001 AGGAAGAGGA GAAGCTAGAG CAGATAGTGA ACTCTCAACC TGAACCTTTA
28051 AGGGCCAGAC CACTAATGCC ACCCAAGTCC ACCTGCCGTT TGTCTTGTTC
28101 TGTCCCAGGC TTTCTGGAGA ACCTGATCTT CTTGCCCTA CCCCCAAGCT
28151 CCGTTTGCCC AGCTAGAGTC TGGGGGGTAC TGACTGACTT TCGTAGACAT
28201 TCTTCCCTTC CCCAAATAAG AGGCCACATT CCTGAAGTCA CTTCTGAAGA
28251 GATAGCTGCC ACACAGGGCT CTTCCCCCCC AGGGAGGGAC CACCCAGACC
28301 CTCTGCTCTC CCAGGTATCC GTTACACAT CACTACCTGG TCAGAAAGCT
28351 GTTCTGCCA TTAGCCCCCTC CCTCTTTTAT TATAGGATAT CCTCAAGGGC
28401 TCCTCTTTGG GCCTCAGTTT CATCCTTGGC AGAAAGTAGA AGCTAGACTT
28451 CTTGGGCTCC TGAAACAGGGT CCTTGCTGGA TTCTGTGAAA CAAATTAAGT
28501 TCTTGACCCCT AGGCCTCTGG GGGAGTACAA AGTCTATGGG AGTTCTGGGG
28551 CTGTGGTTGC AAGGAAAGTG ACGCAACCAG ATTCCATGGG GACATGATCA
28601 GGC GTGACAT GTGAGGGAGG AAGAGGGAGC AAGGGAAATGA AGAATACAC
28651 TTCTGTGTCC CATAACACCCC TGCCCTGACAG GCCATACATA CTCAGCAGAG
28701 AATGCACTGT CTTTCTTAC ACACTAGCGT GAGGAGTGAG CTGCAATTAC
28751 CACTGTGCTT CCAAGTAAGA AAATACCTCA ATTGGAATT TACAAAAGAG
28801 GTAAATTAGG GAGTGGCTT TGTCGGACAT CTTAAAGCA TTTTTCTTTT
28851 TATAGAATTTC CACTTAATGT CCAATACTGA TTTAATGAGC TTGGGTTTAC
28901 ACATTATCTC TTGAAGAAAA CAAATGAACC TTGTTGTTCC AAAGCAATCC
28951 ATGTTAAAG GGGAAAAATT ATGCATAACT CTGCCCAGCT TCACAGTAAC
29001 CTTGGCAGG TGCCCTAGGT CCTCTGGGAC TCTTTTCTT ATCTGAAAAA
29051 TGAAGGACTT GGATCAGGTG AATGGTTCCC AGCTCTGCAA CTTATGTGGC
29101 TCCTCAGAGG CACACAAGCT CTTTCCATT ATTGCCAAA TAATGGAGGC
29151 CCTGTCTTAA ACTGCAGTAC AACTACACAA AATACTTGAA ACTACAGTCT
29201 TCCTGGTTTT TGTTTGGAAC TGAATCAGTG CACTCTAGCA ACACTTTTT
29251 CTTGCTGTTC GTAGGCTTCA TTATGTGTTT GTTAAATTTC TTAAAACAC
29301 AATAACATAT TCCATAATAA TTACAGCTT ATTGGCAGAC TGTTTCAGTC
29351 TATAGGATCT GCAGGAAGGA GGAGTAATAA AGGGATTTTT GACTGAGCTC
29401 TTATGGAACA GAGTCTCTC AGGCCCTGT CATATCTGCC CTTCTGGCC
29451 CTGGGGAAAA GTTGGCATCC CCAGTTGTGG TGCTCTCCAG GTGCCCTCAG
29501 GCTGTGGTGG AGGGAGCTTC CCATTCTCTC CTTCAGCCCA CTCATTCA
29551 AGGCTAGGGG CTGAAAGAAG CTTCTCTACA ACTGGCTGTT CACTGGGAGG
29601 TTAAGGGATG ACCATCCAGC CAGGCCCTCC TCAGGACATG GGAGGGCTTAA
29651 TGCTTAACA TGTGAAATC CACTGCAATA ATGACTGGTT CTTTTACCCC
29701 ATAAGGTTGA GAATTTACCT GTAAACATT TTGCTGAAG AATTGGATG
29751 TAAGTGAGGG CTGGGGCTCT ATCTTATCTC ACTTGGCTTC TCTCAGCACA
29801 GCACCTTGCC TGCTTGTCT TACACATCCT AGATGCACAG TAACTATTC
29851 CTAATTATTA GAAATCTATT AGAATCAATT GATTCAGCT GGGCTTGGTG
29901 GCTCCCTCCT GTAAATCCCAG CACTTGGGA GGCTAAGGCT GGAGGATCAC
29951 CTGAGTCCAG GAGTTTAAGA CCAGCCTGGG CAACATAGGG AGACCCCTGTC

30001 TCTACAAAAA ATAAAAAATT AGCCAGGCAT GGTGGTGTGC ACCTGTAGTC
30051 CCAGCTACTC AGGAGGCTGA GGCAGGAGGA TCTCTTGAGC CTGGGAGGTC
30101 AGACTACAGT GAGCAATGAT TGTGCCACTG CACTCCAGCC TGGGTGACAG
30151 AGTAAGACTC TGTCCTTAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAAGTTG ATTTCTATT
30201 GGATAGATAA ATAATTCAATT TAGGACCTT TCTTTTCAC TTACAGAAAT
30251 CTGTTTCATT CTGGGCTGAG AAGCAGGTCC ATATTGCTAG GCATAGGAGA
30301 AAAAGGGTC TGTCGCAATT TGCCCTTGGT GGTCTCAAAT TGGGGAGGGA
30351 AAGAAATGAA CACTTACTGG CTACCTTCTG TGAGCCAGGC ATCATGCAAG
30401 ACATCTGTAC ATAATTAAAT TCTCATAACC CCATAAGATA TTATTAGCAA
30451 TGTACAAGTG AGGAAACTGA GGCTCAGAGT CATGAAGTAA CTGGCCTTGG
30501 GTGACACAGA TGGTAAATGG CAGAGAAGGA ATATGGATCC AGGTCTTGA
30551 AGAGAAAATC TCAACTGATT ATCTTTTTA AAAAAACTCAT ATGTTCTTG
30601 CTGACTCAAAGGTCCTGT GTGGATCTGG GTTGACCCAC TGAACGTGACC
30651 ATCAGGGTTC CATGCACTTT GTATCTGCC AAGCCCTCAG AACCCCTCAG
30701 TAATGTTTG GAAGATGAGT TTTGGAGGTT GTCCCTTAGGC ATAGCCTCAG
30751 CGTATGTAGG CCTCTAGGTG ATCTCCCCTA ACCTGAGGAT TTCAAGCTCAA
30801 TTCACTCTGG CTCCCTCAGGA CAGTGGGATG ACTGGTTCAAG ACCTCAGTT
30851 TACCACCTCC CAGCTGGGT ACTCTTCTACC TACAGCCAGG GCAGATTTG
30901 ACTTCACTT GAAACCTCCA AAAATTGAAA GGTAGAAAAA CAGCCTTGGC
30951 TTTGGGAAGA ACGTATGATG TCCATGGCCT CTAAGCATCT GAGGTGGGAC
31001 ATGTCGAGT AGCACCTTAC AGTTCAAAG TGTGTTCTGG GTTCTTGT
31051 TAAAAGAACAGAGACTGCTG GGGAAATTGAA CACTGTGAAG TATATGAAGG
31101 AGGAGAATTG TGCTATTAA CATTCACTGACT TTGGGCTAAA GGAGAACAT
31151 CACGAAGTGT TAACACTCAA AGGGTCTTGA GCTGTCAAGGG CTCCAGCTC
31201 CTTATTTCA CAGGTGAGAA TCCTGAGGCT CAGCTGTTGA GATGTGCTGT
31251 CTCACCTCCGG TGACATAGTA CAGTGGATGT GGCTTTCAG CCAAGCACAC
31301 ATAGCTTCAC ATTCCAGCTC CATCAATTAT GTATTGGCAGA GCTTTGCAGA
31351 ATGATTTGAC TTTAACTCTG CTTTCAGTC TTCTGTAAAA CAGGGATAAT
31401 CCTGCTACCG TAGGGTTGTC AGGATTAGAG ATAATATAAA TAAGGTACCT
31451 CATATAGGAC CTGGATTATG GCTGGCATTCAATAAAAGT AGCTGTTAAT
31501 TGATAGCTAA GCTAGAACTC TGAAGTCTAC CATGGCAACT TCTTAAGTGG
31551 TCTGAGAACCCAGTTGTGTT CTGTGGCAAA ACACAGCTTA GGGATCCATA
31601 CCCAGCCCTC CTGTCAGCTG TTCACTTCC AGTTCTTCAG AGACATGTGT
31651 GGCAGTGAATGGCCACAT AGCTGGCTGT GCCCTTTAAA GGCATTCCTT
31701 GACACAGATA TGTGGACTGG TGACGGTGTCTCCAGCAG GTGTTCTCC
31751 CAGCAGGCTG GCCTGGCTGT CTCCCTGCACTG CCTGTACTTG TTTGTCTCC
31801 TGCTCCCTCT CTTGGGCTG GCCAGAGCTA CTTGCAGCAA ACAAAAGCAG
31851 GATATTGGCA ATGGAAAGGA GGGTGTGTT TGTTGCTCCC ATGCCCTGCG
31901 GCGCACATAC CATTGCAAGG GCGTAACAGA GCCCAGGCCT GCATTTGGGT
31951 GCAAAATAAGT CTGCACACAG AAGAAAAGAA GGACCTGGTG ACCAGGAGCC
32001 ATGGAACCCCT TGTGCTCCCC TACCTGGGCT ACTGGTTCTT GCCACTCTA
32051 CCATTTCAG TTTGGAAATA TTTGTTAAGG CTTGCTCTT CCAGGTCTT
32101 TGCTTGGTGC TGAGTCTACC AAGAGTAAGT GGGATGCTGT TTTTGTCTC
32151 AGGGAGCTAA CAGTCTAGTG AAGAAGAAG ATGGTTGCC AGGAACCTCT
32201 AAGTCAGAAG GCAGGGAGGCA AGAAGGAAGC CCCTGCTCCT ACTGCCAGCC
32251 CTCTGTTGGG CACCCCATAG TTCTTCAGAA CCACATTAA TCCTCACTGC
32301 AGGCCAGGCA TAGTGGCTCA CACCTGTAAT CGCAGCACTT CGGGAGGCCA
32351 AGGCGGGCAG ATCACTTGAG GTCGGGAGTT CGAGACCAGC CTCACCAACA
32401 TGGGGAAACC CCGTCTCTAC TAAAAATAGA AAAATTAGCC GGGTGTGGTG
32451 GCATGCGCCA GTAATCCAG CTAATCAGGA GGCTGAGGTG GGAAATCAC

FIG.3-13

32501 TTGAACTCGG GAAGCAGAGG TTGCAGTGAG CCGAGATTGT GCCACTGCAC
32551 TCCAGCCTGG GCGATAAGAG CAAAATTCCA TCTCAAAAAA AAAAAGAAAAA
32601 AAGAAAAAAT CCTCACTGCT ACCTTGAAAG TAGGTGATGA CATTGCCATT
32651 TCACAAATGA GAAGTGAAGG GGCTAGCCCA AGATCACTTA GGTGGTAAAT
32701 GGTGGTGCTA AGATTAGAAC CTCAGATCAT CTAGGGAAAA ACACAGATAT
32751 GCACAGAGTT AAGGGGACCC AGGGTATTGT TTGTCCCTT GTTCACAGG
32801 TGGGGAAACA ACCCAGAGAG GGAAAGGGGC TTGTCCAAGG CAATTTAGCA
32851 CCCAAGAACT TGAACCCATA TCTCTCTCCT CCTCATTAG AGCTCATCCC
32901 ACATGTATCT TATATTGAGA GGAGTGTGAG CCACATACCA AGAACAGTCT
32951 TCCCCCTGC CTCCAACCTC ACTGTGCACT TTTGAGACAC TTCACAGCCA
33001 TACTCTTCAT GCCATACCCA GCCCTTAAGA CCCTGAAGTT CCCCTTCAT
33051 AAGACAAGTA GGAAAAGCTA TAGGGTAAAAA ATAGCCATCA GTGTTGTTG
33101 AGCACCCAGG AGGAATTGGG CACTCCAGAA AGATAAAGGG ATTCTCAGGG
33151 ACTTGCTTCT CTAGACTTCC CTAGCTCAGC TGTTCAACT CATTCTGCC
33201 CCTCTTCTCT ACCTCCCGCA GTGCTCAGAA GTAGTAGAAC TCACTGTGGC
33251 CTCTCACCTT GCATTGTTGA GTTTTATTTA GACTTTCTCT TCCTCAACTC
33301 TTCATAAGCT CATGAAAGGT GAAGTAGGGT GCCCTGTGTA TTTATCTTT
33351 ATATCTGCAG TGCTTAGCAA GTTATAATAA TGCACTTGCC TGGAAAAGG
33401 CTTTCTCTCA TACATTAGCT TATTTCTCT TCACATTGGC TCTTTGTAGT
33451 AATAGGATGC TATTAGTTAT TTTCAATGAG AGAAAGCTAC TAAGAGAAGT
33501 TGTCCAGCTA GTGACAGTAA GTGGCTGATA AAGTGAGCTG CCATTACATT
33551 GTCATCATCT TTAATAGAAG TTAACACATA CTGAGTTCT ACTATATTGG
33601 GTCTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTA GAGACGGAAT CTTGCTCTGT
33651 TGTCCAGGCT GGAACGCAGT GGTGCAATT TGTTCAACCA CAACCTCCGC
33701 TTCCCAGGTT CAAGCGATTG TCCCTGCCCA GCCTCCTGAG TAGCTGGAC
33751 TACCAAGTCA CGCCACCAACG CCCGGCTAAT TTTTGTATTT TTAGTAGAGA
33801 CAGGGTTTCA CCATGTTGGC CAGGCTGGTC TTGAACCTCT GACCTTGTGA
33851 TCTGCCCGCC TCAGCCTCCC AAAGTGTGG GATTACAGGT GTGAGCCACC
33901 GCGCCCTGCC TATATTAGGA CTTTTATATA AGCTATCTCT AGCTAGCTAG
33951 CTAGCTAGCT ATAATGTCTT TTGAGACAGA GTCTGACTCT GTCAACCCAGG
34001 CTGGAGTGCA GTGGCGTGTAT CTCGACTCAC TGCAACCTCC ACCTCCTGGG
34051 TTCCAGTGTAT TCTCTGCC CAGCCCTCCCG AGTAGCTGGG ATTATAGGTG
34101 CATGCCACCA CGCCCAGCTA ATTTTTGTA TTTTTAGTAG ACCAGGTTTC
34151 ACCATGTTGG CCAGGCTGGT CTCGAACCTCC TGACTTCAAG TGATCCACCC
34201 GCCTCGGCCT CCCAAAGTGC TGTTGATTATA AGCATAAGCC ACTGTGCCA
34251 GCTGCTCTCT ATATTTTAA TACATATTAT TTCCATTAAAT TTTCACAGCA
34301 GTTCATTTTA TAGATGAGGA AACTAGGCCA GAGAAGTAAA ATATCTGCC
34351 CAAGATGATG TAACTAGTAA GTGGCAGGAT CAAGATTCAA ACCAAGCAAT
34401 GTTCAACCT CTTGGAAAGCA AGAATGTGGC CACTGTGGAA GGTGCAAGGC
34451 CTTGACAACA AGAATAGGGA AAAGAAGGAA CTAGAAGGAA AGAGATGGCA
34501 TGGGCTCAGC AGGCCAGGGAA GCTCTTAGCT GTGTGTGTTG GGAAGCTCAG
34551 AAGGGAGGAA GAGGTTGTCT GTGCAGGTA GTCTGAGAA CACACCAAGAC
34601 TTTTGAGAGG TGGAGCTCA TAGCCAGGTC ATTAGGGGAG AAGGGAGCTA
34651 TAGATTTTTT TTTTTTTTT TTTTTTTT TTTTTTTTAG AGACGGGTC
34701 TTACTATGTT GCCCAGGCTG GTCTTGAACCT CTCGGCTCA AGTGATCCTC
34751 CCACCTCAGC CTCCCAAAGT GCTGGGATTA GAGGCATCAG CCACCCGCC
34801 CAGCGAGCTA TGGATCTAAC ATGTACATCT TACACAGTGC TAATAGAATG
34851 TTGGGTTTCT TCCCCAATAT TTTATTTGA AAAAAGATTC AAATATATAG
34901 AAAAGTTGAA AAATGTAGTT CAAAGAACAC CTACATACCT TTCACATAGA
34951 TTCAATGTTA GTTAAATGTTA TGCCACTTGT TATATATCTC TCTCCCTCCT

FIG.3-14

35001 ATCTGTATAAC TTTTATTAT TTATTTTGC TGAAC TATT CAGAGTAAC
35051 TAAAGGCATC TTGATTTAC CCTTGAACAG TTCAATATGT TTCTGCTAAG
35101 AATTCTCCTA TATAAGTCAG ATATCATTAC ATCTAAGAAA ATTCA CGGCA
35151 ATTTACAAT ATAATATTAT AGTCAAATC CATATTCCT CAGTTGTTCC
35201 AAAAAATGTT CATGGCTGTT TCCTTTTTA ATCTAAATT GAATCCAAGT
35251 TTGAGGCATT GTATTTGGTT GCTGTGCTC TAGGGTTTT AAAATCTGTG
35301 CCTTTCTTC TCCCCATGAC TTTTTAGAAG AGTCAAGACC GGTTATTCTT
35351 ATAGAATAAC CCACATTCTA GATTTGCCTG ATTAGTTTT TTATACTTAA
35401 CGTATTTTG GCAAGAACAT TACATTGGTA ACGCTGTTGG TGATGGGTCA
35451 GTTTGAAGA GTGGAGATGA TTAAACTGCT TTTGTTCAATT GAAGTATCTG
35501 TCAAGACCAG AGATCCTAA CTGGTGCCAT AAATAGGTTT CAGAGAATCC
35551 TTTATATATA CACCCTGTCC CCCACCTAAA TTATATACAC ATCTTCTTA
35601 TATATTCACTT TTTCTAGGGG AGGCTTCTTG GCTTTTATCA AATTCTCAGA
35651 GGGCCCAAG ACCCAAAGAG GTTATGAAAC ACTAGTCTGT CCACTGAGGC
35701 AGGCAACACA GAGCTGGTT CTGGGGCCTT GTTCAGTCTG AACCAGCTTC
35751 CCTGGGGAG ATAGCACAAG GCTGTAACCT TGCCCCATCT TGGCTTTGGA
35801 TCAAAGAGGA CTGTCCATT TGTTGTCATA CCTAGGAACC AGGGACAGCT
35851 TATGTGGCCT GGTCCAGGG ATCCAGGAGA ATTTCA GTTTC TTGTCTTGC
35901 TTTCAGGTGT TCAGAATGCC AGGATCCCT CACCAACTGG TACTATGAGA
35951 AGGATGGGAA GCTCTACTGC CCCAAGGACT ACTGGGGGAA GTTTGGGGAG
36001 TTCTGTCACTG GGTGCTCCCT GCTGATGACA GGGCTTTA TGGTGAGTGA
36051 ATCCCTTCAT ATCTGCCCT CTTGGTCTTC AGAGTCCATT GACAGTGCTT
36101 CCAGTTCCCT GTGGCCTGTT AATCTTTAG TCTTTCCATC AGCCAGGGCA
36151 TCTCCCTTA TTATTCACTT CATTCAACTA GCAGGTATCA ATTGAGCACC
36201 TACTAAGTGA AAGGTAAGAT CCTTCCCTCA AAGACTTAAT AGTTGAACGT
36251 TGGGAGTGGG AGGAGAGGCA GGCAGAGAGG AGACACAATA TAGTTGGATA
36301 AGGACCTCCA AGGAGAGTGT TACAGGCTGA GAGGAGGATA TACTTAGGTT
36351 GTCTTAGGG AATCAGAAA GGAGACTCTG GAATAGGCTG GCAGAGAGAG
36401 GGGCTACCTC CTATACTGC TCTGGACAAA CGACTTTAAG CATA GTGACA
36451 GATTGCCAA CCTGTATTG GAAGAACTGA TCTTTTTAG TGGGGATGAT
36501 TACTTCTGGG GATTCTCTCT CATAACTGAG ACCAAAACAG TTTTGTGCAG
36551 TCTCAGAAAT GACAGGAGGT ACCAATCTGA CACTTCCCTT GGAAGCTCTA
36601 GGGCAGAGAG TGAAAGAGTG GATTTGACG GGGGCCCTTG TTGGAGGTCA
36651 TTCACCCACC CCTGTCTCA CTCCAGCAAC AGTGATAACT CACTTCCCTC
36701 CTCCCTTGT ACACCCCTCT CCCCACCTGC TCACAGGTGG CTGGGGAGTT
36751 CAAGTACACAC CCAGAGTGT TTGCTGTAT GAGCTGCAAG GTGATCATTG
36801 AGGATGGGGA TGCAATATGCA CTGGTGCAGC ATGCCACCCCT CTACTGGTAA
36851 GATAGTGGTC CTTTGTCTAT CCTCTCCCAT ATAAGAGTGG CTGGCGGGGA
36901 GGGACAGTGG CAGGGTGAGT TGGGCAGAAG GAGTGTAGG GTAGTCAGAG
36951 CATTGGATTCTTACACACAGC AGTGCTCTTA ACCAGCTCTT TAACCTGTAA
37001 GCAGAATGAT TTACACATGT CTCTACCCCTT TTTCCTTAC ACCCTTGAAA
37051 ATGTCTTCAC TCTGCCCTGC AATCCTCCCA GTGGGAGGCA CTCTTCAAGG
37101 ACGATCCCAG AACATTAAAG TCAAAGACCC CTTAGAGCTC ACCCTGTCCA
37151 ACCACCTTGG TTGATAAAAG AAGTCAGCCT GGGGCCCATG GAATAGAATA
37201 GTACAAGGGC AAGGTTCTA TTGTGAGTCA AAGGTAGAGT GAAGAGAACC
37251 CAGACCATCT CACCCCAACC CAGGCCAGTG TTTTCCAAA TATACCACTT
37301 GCTGCAGATC TAGCTCAGCA CCCCCAGTCC CAGCCCACCC TGAGAACCCA
37351 GGCTCCTCAT TCTGAGCAGC CAGCTAGAAT CATGACAAAG AGGGTGGTAG
37401 TGAGACTATG GGTACTGTTG CTTAAAGCCA CATGGTGCAG TGGTTGCTGG
37451 GGGCTTCTG TGTGGGACTC TAGCATCTTA TTCCCCCTG TGCCCTCTCC

FIG.3-15

37501 CCAGTGGGAA GTGCCACAAT GAGGTGGTGC TGGCACCCAT GTTTGAGAGA
37551 CTCTCCACAG AGTCTGTTCA GGAGCAGCTG CCCTACTCTG TCACGCTCAT
37601 CTCCATGCCG GCCACCCTG AAGGCAGGCG GGCTCTCC GTGTCCGTGG
37651 AGAGTGCCTG CTCCAACTAC GCCACCCTG TGCAAGTGAA AGAGTAAGTA
37701 TTTTGAGAAC CCTTCAGCAG GGGTTCTGA GCAGAGTCTG TAAATGGCC
37751 TCAGAGGGCT TAGACCTCA AAGTCTCATG CAGAACTCCC TTTATCTCA
37801 TCTCATATCT TTCTCCTGGA CCCCCACTATG CTGTAACCGT ACCTGGCCT
37851 TGGCACTTAC TGTTCTCTC GCCCAGGCTA CTTCTACCC GATACTTAAG
37901 GCAAGAATCA CTCACCTTTC AGGTGTCAGG TTTCAGGTCA TGTTTGCTCT
37951 TTGAAATCAT CTGGCTTGTAT TATGTGTATT AGTTGTTTAT CTTCTATCCC
38001 CTCCAACTAGA ATGTAATTG CAGAAGAAC TTGCTGTCTT ATTCAGTGCT
38051 GCATGCCAG GGCTTGGAAAG AGTACCTGGC ATATAGTAGG AGTTGATTGA
38101 TTATTATTTT GTCAAGTCAG AGAATGAATG GAGAAAATGT GGTCCATGGC
38151 CCAAAAGAAG TTAAGACCCCT ATCCTAGATT CAGGCCAGAG ACCAGATGGA
38201 GAAAGAGTCT GTGTCTATCT AATACCAAGTA ATGTCGTACC TCTGGCCGCT
38251 TACCATGTAA ATATTGATTG TGTATCTACC ATGTGTTGGA CACTAGGCTA
38301 GTGCTTGCAC AGCAGGTGAA AGATACTAGA GTTGGGAAG TCAGGAGGAG
38351 CTAAGGTCTG TTCTACAACC TTATTAGATG AAGAGGAGAG GGAATTGTTG
38401 TCAGGGCAGA GGGAGAAGCA TTCTCCAAA AGTAGGGAGTC TTAATCATGT
38451 CTGATGTAGG TTGAGTGTGG CCAGAAAAGG GGCTGTTAAG TATAGAGGGC
38501 CTGGATTATG AAAATCCAGC AGATCCATTG AGAGTTTAAG CAGCAAGGTG
38551 TTGTGACCAA GTTAACATT TAGAAGGATC ACTGGTATGG AGGTTGGATT
38601 GGAGAGGGGA AAGCCTAAAG GTATAGAGAC TAGTTAGGAA GCTATTGTTAG
38651 GCTGGGCATG GTGGTTCATG CCTGTAATCT CAGCACTTTG GGAGGCTGAG
38701 GTGGGAGGAT TGCTTGAGGC CAGGAGTTGA AGACCAACCT GGCCAACATA
38751 GCAAGACCCC GTCTCTGTT TTCTTAATTA AAAGAAAAGT CCAGACGTAG
38801 ACATAGTGGC TCACGCCTGT AATGCCAGCA CTTGGGAGG CCAAGGTGGG
38851 CAGATTGCTT GAGGTCAAGA GTTGGGATT AGGCCAGGCG CAGTGGCTCA
38901 CGCCTGTAAT CCCAGCACTT TGGGAGGCCG AGGTGGCGGG ATCACAAAGGT
38951 CAGGAGATCA AGACCATCCT GGCTAACACA ATGAAACCCC GTCTCTACTA
39001 AAAGTACAAA ATTAGCCGG GCATGGTGGC GGACGCCTGT AGTCCCAGCT
39051 ACTCGGGAGG CTGAGGCAGG AGAATGGCGT AACCTAGGA GGCGGAGCTT
39101 GCTGTGAGCA GAGATCACGC CACTGCACTC CAGCCTGAGC GACAGAGCGA
39151 GACTCCATCT CAAAAAAAAGA AAAGAGTTG GGATTAGCCT GGCCAACATG
39201 GCAAAACCCC ATCTCTACAA AAAGTACAAA AAAATTAGCT GGGTATGGTG
39251 GTGCGCGCCT GTAAATCCCAG TTACTCAGGA GGCTGAGGCA TGAGAATTGC
39301 TTGAGCCTGG GAGGTGGAGG TTGCACTGAG CCCAGATCAT GCCACTGCAC
39351 TCCAGCCTGG ATGACAGAGT AAGATGCCAT CTCAAATAAA ATTAAAAAC
39401 AAAGTTAAA AAAAAAATAG AAGCTTATTAC CGTGATCCAG GTAAGAGATG
39451 TGAATAACTA CAATGATGGA AAGAAGGCAG AGTTCTTAGA GATGGGAGTA
39501 GGAGAGATGA GGGAACTCCA GATTGGGAAG ATGATGTTCA AGTTTCTGGC
39551 TTAGGCCACA GGGTGAATGG CAATTCCTT CACTGAGATG GGGCATCCTG
39601 GAAAAGGTGT TGCCCTTCTG TGTGGGTATC CTGGGCCCT TAGGGGCCAC
39651 TGGTGGCCTG GGACCTGGTA AACCTCCCT GCACAAGCAG AATTGGTCAA
39701 GCAGGTTTTT AGGACATCTT TACCCCTGCCT CAACTCTTGT CTGGCCCAAGG
39751 GTCAACCGGA TGCACATCAG TCCCAACAAAT CGAAACGCCA TCCACCCCTGG
39801 GGACCGCCTC CTGGAGATCA ATGGGACCCC CGTCGCACA CTTCGAGTGG
39851 AGGAGGTAGA GTGTGTGTCT AATCTGTCTT GTGAGGGTGG GACATGGAAC
39901 AGATCCTCTG GAAAATCAGG CTGTAGCCTT TACCTTTCC TACCCCCAGC
39951 CCATCTCTT GTCTTAGCAT TGAGCCTGTG ACCACTGGTG ACCTATTCA

FIG.3-16

40001 GCGTAACAGG TTCCCAGGGT AGCAGGGATG GTTGATGGAC GGGAGAGCTG
40051 ACAGGATGCC AGGCAGAGGG CACTGTGAGG CCACTGGCAG CTAAAGGCCA
40101 CCATTAGACA AGTTGAGCAC TGGCCACACT GTGCCTGAGT CATCTGGTT
40151 GGCCATGGGT GGCCTGGGAT GGGGCAGCCT GTGGGAGCTT TATACTGCTC
40201 TTGGCCACAG GTGGAGGATG CAATTAGCCA GACGAGGCCAG ACACCTCAGC
40251 TGTTGATTGA ACATGACCCC GTCTCCAAAC GCTGGACCA GCTGCGGCTG
40301 GAGGCCCGGC TCGCTCCTCA CATGCAGAAT GCCGGACACC CCCACGCCCT
40351 CAGCACCCCTG GACACCAAGG AGAATCTGGA GGGGACACTG AGGAGACGTT
40401 CCCTAAGGTG CCACCTCCCCA CCCTGGCTCT GTTCTGTCT ATGTCTGTCT
40451 CTCGGATGAA GCTGAGCTGG CTTTCAGAAG CCTGCAGAGT TAGGAAAGGA
40501 ACCAGCTGGC CAGGGACAGA CTATGAGGAT TGTGCTGACC CAGCTGCC
40551 TGTGGGGATC ACAGTTACA GCCAGAGCCT GTGCGGACCC AGCTGTCTGC
40601 CAGGTTTCCT TAGAAACCTG AGAGTCAGTC TCTGTCCACT GAACTCCTAA
40651 GCTGGACAGG AGGCAGTGT GCTAAACCC GAAAGGGCAAC ATGGCCTATG
40701 GAGAAAGCAT GGAGCTCAGA GCCTGGAGTA CGGGCACAGA TAGGATTGAA
40751 TAAATTGTGT AGAAAGACTT TGAAAACAAT AAAGCAAAAG ATGAATGAAC
40801 GTTTTTTTA GACTTGAGGG ACCAACAAACC CCCAAACCCCC AGATTCTGCC
40851 AGGTCCATGG GGAAGGGAGAA GTTGCCCTGA GTGGAAGGCC CAAGTAGGGA
40901 GACTTACAGA AAAGAAGTCA AGAGCACTGG CTCCCAGGCA GAAATACTGA
40951 TACCCCTACTG GGGCTTCAGG CTGAGCTCCT CCCCTCACAA ATCACTTCAT
41001 CTCTCTGAGC CTGTTTCTGC ATCTGTGACA TAAGATGGTA AGATAAAGGT
41051 GGCTGCTCA CCAATTATGT AAGGATTTAA TGTGGAAAAG GACATAAAGT
41101 TGTATAGTGC TGCCATAGGG ACAGTGTTC GATAAACGTGA CACATTCTTA
41151 GTATCACTAA GAATCAGGTT CTTGGCCAGG CACCGTGGCT CATGCCTGTA
41201 ATCCCCAACAC TCTGGGAGGC CTAGGTCGGA GGATGGCTTG AACACAGGAG
41251 TTTGAGACCA GCCTGAGCAA CATAGTGAGA CACTGTCTCT ACAAAAAAAA
41301 AATAATAATA ATAATTGTIT TTAATTAGAT GGGCAGGGCA CTGTGGCTCA
41351 CACCTGTAAT CCCAGCACTT TGGGAGGCCA AGGCCGGAGG ATTGCTTGAG
41401 GCCAGGAGTT CAGGAGCAGC CTGGGCCACA TTCTGTCTC TACAAAGAAT
41451 AAAAAAGTTA ACTGGGCATG GTGGCACATG CCTGTAATCC CAGCTACTCA
41501 AGAGGCTGAG GAGGAGGATT GCCTGAGGCC AGGAGTTCAA GACTGCAGTG
41551 AGCCTTGATC ACACCACTGT ACTACAGCTT GGGCAACAGA GTGAGACCTT
41601 GTCTCAAAA AAAAAAGTTT GTTTTTTTT ATCCACTCTC CTCACCAAAC
41651 AAAACTGAGTA AGTTAGAGCC CTCTCAGCTG GCATGTGTTG GAAACAGTGC
41701 CCTCTCTTAA AAGTGTGCTGCC CTCACTCCCA TTGCTCTTG GCCTGGTCA
41751 GTATGATGAA ATTAGTGGGA GGCAGGGCAA CAGAGGGCAG GGAAGAGCTA
41801 GAAATCCATG GCCTGGAAAA GGGAAAGATTG GGGAGTGGCC AGGTATCTGT
41851 AGAGCCACCA TGCAGAGGAG GGGGGCAGCT AGCCTGTGT GCTCTGGTGG
41901 GCATGGTCAG CAGGAGGCAG AGCAAAAGGA CAAGGGTAAG TAAACCTGTA
41951 GGTCGGGACA AGCCAAGAGC CATCCAGCGT CAGTCCTCTC TGGGTAGCCC
42001 AAGTAAAGCA GGAGCATACC CCAGAGAGAA AGTTCGCAGG GCTGTTCA
42051 TGCAGTGCTG TGGACTTCAA CCTTCTTGT CTTCTTCAG TAAGTGAAA
42101 TAAACAGTCAT TGACCATGAC TATTATCGAC CGCTTTGAA AATGTAAACA
42151 TAGTGACTTT ATTGCTGTAA AAATCATAAG TGTTTATCAT CTTAAATTC
42201 AGGAAACATG GACAGGTACA AAGATGTGCA AAATATCATC CAAATCCCA
42251 TTTGCTGGCC AGGCACGGTG GCTCACGCC GTAATCCAG CACATTGGGA
42301 GGCCGAGGCG GGCAAAATCAC TTGAGGTCAAG GAGTTTGAGA CCAGCCTGGC
42351 CAACATGGTG AAACCCCTATC TCTACTAAAA ATACAATAAT TAGGCTGGGC
42401 GCAGTGGCTC ACGCCTATAA TCCCAGCACT TTGGGAGGCC GAGGTGGCG
42451 AATCACAAGG TCAGGAGTTT GAGACTAGCC TGGCCAATAT GGTGAAACCC

FIG.3-17

42501 CATCTCTACT AAAAATACAA AAATTAGGGC CGGGTGTGGT GGCTCACGCC
42551 TGTAATCCC A GCACTTAGGG AGGCCGAGAC AGATGGATCG CGAGATCAGG
42601 AGTTGAGAC CAACCTAGCC AACATGGTGA AACCCCCTCT CTACTAAAAA
42651 AATACAAAAA TTATTCGGTT GTGGTGGCAC ACGCCTGTAA TCCCAGCTAC
42701 TTGGGAGGCT GAGGCAGGAG AATCTCTTGA ACCTGGGAGG CAGAGGTTGC
42751 AGTGAGTGG A GATCCCGCCG TTGCACTCCA GCCTGGGCGA CAGAGTGAGA
42801 CTCCATCAAA AAAAAAAA AAAAAAAA AAATTAGCCG GGCCTGGTGG
42851 CGTGACCTA TACTCCCAGC TACTTGGGAG GCTGAGGCAG GAGAATCGCT
42901 TGAACCTGGA AGGCGGAGGT CGCAGTGGC CGAGATCGT CGATTGCACT
42951 TCAGCCTGGG CGACAGAGCG AGACTCTGTC TCAAAAATAA TAATAATAAC
43001 AATAACTAGC CGGGCCTGGT GGCACATGCC TGTAGTCCC GTTACTCAGG
43051 AGGCGGAGGC ATGAGACTCA GGTGAACTAG GGAGACAGAG GTTGCAGTGA
43101 GCCAAGATCA CACCACTGCA CTCCAGCCTG GTTGACAGAG CGAGACTCTG
43151 TCTCAAAAAA AAAAAAATCC CATTGCTCA TTTTTGGAT ACTAGTATAA
43201 CTATCACTCT AAACCAAGTTA GTACTTAAAT CAAGCAGATA TGGGAGATGG
43251 TGAATTACCA TCTACAGTGT TGTCACTATAT GTCACATACT GAGCATTATC
43301 AGCTAGTGA ATCTAGTTAA TTGTTCTATG TGTGATGTAT GCAGAGTTCC
43351 CATTGGAAT GTGTTTAC TATGCTAAA TAAATGACTG ATGTCAGCAA
43401 CCCCCAAATG ATACATCTGA TGTAAAGAGCC CCTGTTCCC AATAATAACA
43451 TCTAAACTAT AGACATTGGA ATGAACAGGT GCCCCTAAAGT TTCCCTCCCTC
43501 CAGGGTTCT TGGCCGGTCT CTGAGGACTA CACATCCCTA CTCCCGTCTT
43551 TCCTCATCTT CAGGCGCAGT AACAGTATCT CCAAGTCCC TGGCCCCAGC
43601 TCCCCAAAGG AGCCCTGTCT GTTCAGCCGT GACATCAGCC GCTCAGAAC
43651 CCTTCGTTGT TCCAGCAGCT ATTACACAGCA GATCTTCCGG CCCTGTGACC
43701 TAATCCATGG GGAGGTCTG GGGAAAGGGCT TCTTTGGCA GGCTATCAAG
43751 GTGAGCGCAG GCAACAATTG CTTTGCTCTT CTGCCCCCAG TCCCTCTGTC
43801 ACTGCTTTT GGGGATTTCT CATCACCTGG CCCCCACCCCA CACCATGCAG
43851 GATGCCAGGC CTCCCTCCTG GCTTTGGGTG TTGGTGTGAG AGGTATCCTT
43901 CACCCCCACC CAGGCCACCT AAGGTCAATG TTGCTGTTAC AGTGAGCTTG
43951 TGGACCTGGA GATCCAGTTT GGGTTGAGCT GTGCCTGTGG CCCTCCTGCC
44001 TCCAGTCAGT GGGGTGTTGT TAGGTGCCTG CAGACCTCAG TACCGGGCAT
44051 GCTACAAGGA GCACACAGGG GAATGGCTCC TGCCCTCCCTG GTGAAACAGTC
44101 TCAGGGACTA ACCTCTCTCT TTCTCTCCTC CTCCCTCCTCT TCTGCTGAGA
44151 ACTGGGAGGG GGGGTCAGGT AAGACGTGTG TCTCAGCTTG GGGGCAGCAG
44201 GGCTGGAGAG CTCACCCCCCG ATCCACCCAG CTCCCTGGTG CATGTCTTG
44251 GCACTGACCT TCCTGCCCTC AGACTTCTGT TCACTCAGGA GACTCACTTC
44301 TATGCCAAAT GACCAGAGCC CCTGCTGGC TTGGCAGCAT CCCCTCCTGC
44351 CCTTCCTCCC ACTTCCCTT TCTGGGTTCT TGCCCTGTCT CTGTGCATGC
44401 CCAGCTCTCC AGGAAAGAGG GTTGCCTCC GTGTGAGTCC CATGTTGTC
44451 CACGCTGCAT CTTCCACACA TGAACCTGT CATTCTGACC CGGCTCAGTG
44501 TGCCCTCCAA GGGATGGGAT GGCCAGCTGC ATAGATTTTC TCAAAACAGTT
44551 CTCCAGAACT TCCTCTGGTC TCAGCACCAT TAAACAGTCAC CCTCCCTGT
44601 GGTGACACAC AAAGCCACGG GCAAAGTGAT GGTGATGAAA GAGTTAATT
44651 GATGTGATGA GGAGACCCAG AAAACTTTTC TGACTGAGGT AAGAAGATGG
44701 AGGGGGCCCG GGAGGTTGGT GTCACCATGG GAAGAGAGAA GACCTTACAA
44751 ATAATGGCTT CAAGAGAAAA TACAGTTGG AATTACTGTC TTAAAGACTA
44801 AGCAGAAAAG AGCCCTAGAG GAATATCCC CTCCTCTAA ATTACAGCGT
44851 AATTATTTGT TCAATGAACA CTTACTAAAA GCAACACAAA CAGGGTACAA
44901 GGGATGCAGT AACAAAAGAT ACAGGGTTCA GAAGAGCTCT CAGGTTATGA
44951 GGATGATGGA CATGAAAACA CTCCAATTAA GTACAACCTCA ATGTTATAAT

FIG. 3-18

45001 CCTCACCTGA ACGCCCTGCT AAGGGAGCCT GGAGGGGAGC TCCCTGAGCA
45051 CTCACACTCC TTGGGCATTT ACAGTTTCA CTACCCCTCC CAAGTTACTT
45101 CATGGAGTAA CTTAAGTTGG GGACACCTGT GGTCTGGGTAA TTGCCCCTCCA
45151 AGCCACTTGG CCACCTCCAC CCCAGTTCTC CCAATGCAGT TCCAAGGGTA
45201 AGGCCTATGA AGCCATCTCC ATCTATATGG TGTTGGTCTT CCCTCATCCT
45251 GATCTTAGTG CCCTGTCTA TCACAAGATA GGAGGGTAGGA GATACAGGTG
45301 GTAACACTTG TCAAGCTGAT TCCTTGGAGG GAAGAGGTAA GGAAGACAGT
45351 GAGAAGTTAA CCACCAAGCTT TCCTTGGCTT CCCCCACCCC CAGGTGAAAG
45401 TGATGCGCAG CCTGGACCAC CCCAATGTGC TCAAGTTCAT TGTTGTGCTG
45451 TACAAGGATA AGAAGCTGAA CCTGCTGACA GAGTACATTG AGGGGGGCAC
45501 ACTGAAGGAC TTTCTGCGCA GTATGGTGAAG CACACCACCC CATACTCTCC
45551 AGGAGCCTTG GTGGGTTGTC AGACACCTAT GCTATCACTA CCCTAGGAGC
45601 TTAAAGGGCA GAGGGGCCT GCTTGCCTC CAAAGGACCA TGCTGGGTGG
45651 GACTGAGCAT ACATAGGGAG GCTTCACTGG GAGACCACAT TGACCCATGG
45701 GGCCTGGACC ACGAGTGGGA CAGGGCTCAA CAGCCTCTGA AAATCATTCC
45751 CCATTCTGCA GGATCCGTTT CCCTGGCAGC AGAAGGTCAAG GTTGGCCAAA
45801 GGAATCGCCT CCGGAATGGT GAGTCCCACC AACAAACCTG CCAGCAGGGC
45851 GAGAGTAGGG AGAGGTGTA GAATTGGGG CTTCACTGGA AGGTAGAGAC
45901 CCCTTCCTAT GCAACTTGTG TGGGCTGGGT CAGCAGCTAT TCATTGAGTT
45951 TGTCTGTGTC ACTGAAACTG ACCCCAGCCA ACTGTTCTCA GTTCACAGCC
46001 CTGTTTCAA AGAATTACAC ATCTCTAAAG GCAAACAGGG CACGGACAAG
46051 GCAAACCTGGA GAGGCAAACCT GTAGCCTGAG ATGGCCTGGG CTTGCCATCA
46101 CAGGTATTCA GGTGCTGAGG GCCCTTAGAC CAACTAGAGC ACCTCACTGC
46151 CTAGGAAATC AATGAAGGGG AAATGAGTTC TAGCGGAGCC CTGAAGGATC
46201 AGAATTGGAT AAAGTTCTTA TTGGCAGAGA GGCACCCAGGA TTGAAGTGAC
46251 AGGAGCAAAG ACCTGGGAGG AAAGAGGAGA AAATCATCTA TTTCACCTGG
46301 AAACAAATGA TTCCAAGCAT AGAAATAATA ACAGCTGACA AGTACTGAGT
46351 GCCCTCTATA TGCTAGGCAC TGGGCTGAGG GATTAACATG CATGTGCATG
46401 TTTATTCCTC ATGACAACCT TGGTTCCAG ATAAGCTGGA CTGGAAAGGG
46451 ACAGAGCTGG GATCCTGGC TAATCAGTCT GGTGCGCAAG CCTGAGACTT
46501 TAGCCACTGC CCTTCACATG GGGGTCATG AAAATAGTAG TAGTCTGGAA
46551 CAGTTGGGG GTACATCAAG GTCGCTGTGT TTTAAGCTAT GGAGTCTGGA
46601 CTATAGGAGA CAAATGTAAA AGAGTTTTT GGTGACTGG CTTTTTGGTT
46651 TTTTTGTTTG TTTGTTTGTG TTGTTTGTG TTTGTTTGTG TTTTCCCTGTT
46701 TCTGGGGCTT GAATCAGGAA GGAGGTTTTT TTGTTGTTGT TGTTTGAGA
46751 AAGGATATTG CTCTGTTGCC CAGACTGGAG TGCAGTGGCA CGATCATGGC
46801 TCACTACAGC TTGACCTCC TGGGCTCAAG CAATCCTCT GCCTTAGCCT
46851 CCCAAGTAGC TGGACTACAG GTGTGTACCA CCACACCTAA TTTTTGAAT
46901 TTTTTTCT TTTTTTTT TTTTTTTT GGTAGAGACA GGTTCTCACT
46951 TTGTTGCCA GGCTGAATC TCAAACCTCT GGGCTCAAGC ATTCCCTCTG
47001 CCTCGCCCTC CCAAAGTGTGTT GGGATTACAG TTGTGAGCCA CCATGCCCG
47051 CAGGAAAAGA TTTTAAGCA AGAAAGCTTA AGAGCTGTGG TTTTTCCAAA
47101 ATGAGTCTGG GCTGGCACAG TGGCTCATGC CTGTAATCCC AGCACTTTT
47151 TGGGAGGCCG AGGTGAGTGG ATCACTTGAG GTCAGGAGTT TGAGACCAGC
47201 CTGGCCAAGT GGTGAAACCC CTGTTCTAC TAAAGAAAAA AATGCAAAAA
47251 TTAGCTGGGC GTGGTGGTGC ACGCCTGTAG TCCCAGCTAC TCAGGAGGCC
47301 GAGGCAGGAG AATAGCTTGA ACCTGGGAGG CAGAAGTTGC AGTGAGCAA
47351 GATCACACCA CTGCATTCCA GCCTGGGTGA CAGAGTGAGA CTTCATCTCA
47401 AAAAAAAA AAAAGAGAGA CTGATATGGT TAGTACATTG GGGTGGATG
47451 CGGAGGGTCC AGGGAATGGA GGCCTGCATA GGGGGCTAAT GAAACATTTC

FIG.3-19

47501 AGATTTCTGA ATTAAGGTAG TGGCTGTGGG GACAGGAGCC TGGGAGGCAG
47551 GGTGGAGTCA GAATGGAGAG ACTGGTTGGC AATGAGGGAA CAGGAGGAGG
47601 AGGAGGAGGA GTTACGAGTG GCTTGAGGTG TCACTTACCA GACATTTGGG
47651 GGATGGGGGA TAGCCGTGAT TGTTGAGCAA CTGGTTGGG AAGAGCTAGC
47701 ATTGATCCCT GCTGTTCTGT GCTAGCAGAA CCTATCAGCA TCTTCTGGC
47751 AGGAAACTGG CTCCATGAGA CTGGCTTAGG GAGAGGCTGC TAGTCACCTA
47801 ATCTGCAGAG AAGGGGCAGC TGGAGCTGTG GGACAGAAGA GGCATCCATG
47851 TAGCTGGTGG GGGTGTCTCA GCTTGTGAAG AGGAGATGGC TTTGAGCAGG
47901 GCTGACACTG AAAAGGCTGG AAGAAAAAAA CAGACACACA AGAGTCTCAG
47951 GATCAGGTAG CATAGGAAAG TTGTGGACAG TCTTTGAGGA GCACTCCCTC
48001 AGGCAGGCAG GCAGGCAGGT CATGAGCTAT AGCGATTCAAG GAAGAGCTCC
48051 CTGGGTGTGT GAGCAGCTCC AGGAGCCTAA GGGATGAAAG TAGTATTGCA
48101 GGGGGCTGGA GAGCAAGGAG TGGCTCCCTC TACATTTGCA AGGGAAGGAG
48151 AAAGGAAGTT GCTCCTGAGA GTGGTAAGAG TCAGTGGTGG AGGCCTGGAG
48201 AGGAGACATA ACAAACAAAT TTGTTGACAA ACATTTTGGT AGGAAGGGGG
48251 AGAGCTTAA GTTTAGACAG TGGGGAAAGGT GGAGTCTTAG AGGAGGTGAA
48301 TGTCTGAAAG ACAGAGCTAG CTGGAGCAAG AAGTCACTTC TCTGTTGCAG
48351 GCAGGAAGGA TCCAAAGTGG CTCAAGCCAG AGATTGGGAG AGTGGGGAGG
48401 AGGGAGCAGC CTGGATCTAA GTAAAATGGG TAGAGGTGGA GGGGGTGCAG
48451 CAACGGCCAG GTTTTCTGA AGTTGGGGAC ATTAGGAGAG AGCTGTGAGG
48501 GCTTTGGCCA GCCACTGTGC TAGTGATTGG TGAACCAAAG GATGGGCAGG
48551 AGATGGCAGC AGGGAAAGCAG AGGAAGTCCA GGCTTCTGT TGTTATTGGG
48601 ACAAGGGAGA GGCCATAGGA GGCCCTGGCC CTGTTGTCCA GGTTGGGTT
48651 TGAAGCTGGG TGGGCATGGC CTGGTAGGAG AGCATCTATG GCGCCCAATT
48701 CCAGATTCAAG GGTCTAGTTG ATTTGCTGGC CCTGTAGCCT CAGCTCATGC
48751 TTCTGTTCCA GGCCTATTG CACTCTATGT GCATCATCCA CCGGGATCTG
48801 AACTCGCACA ACTGCCTCAT CAAGTTGGTA TGTCCTACTG CTCTGGGCCT
48851 GGCCCTCCAGG GTCCATCCTC TCCTGGCTTC CTTGTACCAA AGGAGGCTGA
48901 CTTGCCCCCT CTGGCTAGAG GGCAGAGGTG TTGCTTAGGA GCTCCTATCT
48951 TTCCCTTCCCT GCTTCTTCCA ATGCCCTTCT CTGCTCTCTG GGAGCTCCGA
49001 GACACACACA GACATAATTTC CACCTTCTCT CATTAGCAAC CTTTGAATA
49051 ATTTGATTAG AAGGGACTTC AGAAGTTGT TGACTATATG TAGAAAACCC
49101 TGTCTTTTA CCTGCTTTTG CCCCATAGTA GTCTTGTAAA ACAGTTCAATT
49151 GCTGACCCCA TTTTACAGTG GTGGCACCTG AAGCCTCAGC CTGAGGCCAC
49201 CGAGCTAGTA AATTTACAGG GACCAGTTG AGACCAGCAT TCCTCCCACT
49251 GGCCCTCAGC TGTGGTGGTT ACAATGTTGT TTGCTTACT GACTTGCTAT
49301 CTGGCTTCCCT GGGTGTCTAC CGGCTGGCCC TGGCTCTGCC CTCTAGACCC
49351 ACACCAACGCA ATCTTCATTC CTTTCCACA TGACTGCCCT GTAGCTATT
49401 AAAGAGCTTG TCTCCCCAA GTCTCCCCAT CTACTGCCCT CACCTTGCCT
49451 TTTCTGTCT TATCCTGGTT CTAGCCACTG CCTGAAATCA TTTTAGGAAT
49501 AAGACAGGAC AGGGAAAAAC AAAAGCAACC CCCGTCCCA CCTCTGAGTT
49551 CCACTCTCCA AGTCCCTGAG CCTCACCTCC AGGGCTCCAG TGGCTCTGCC
49601 ATGAACCCAC TGTGGGCTGG GAGTCTGCTG TGACAGATA CCAGACCTC
49651 AGAAACACAA ATGCCAAGTG TGTCTTTTT TTTGTTTGT TTTGTTTGT
49701 TTTTAGATG GAGTCTCATT CTGTTTCCCA GGCTGGAGTG CAGTGGTGCA
49751 ATCTTGGCTT ACTGCAGCCT CTACCTCCCG GGTTCTAGTG ATTGTTCTGC
49801 TTCAGCCTCC CAGTAGCTAG GACTACAGGC GTGTGCCACC ACGCCCAAGCT
49851 AATTTTTTTT TTTTTTTT TGTATTTTA GTAGAGACAG GGTTTGCACCA
49901 TGTTGGCCAG GCTGGTCTTG AACTCCTGAC CTCAGGTGAT TCACCCGCCT
49951 TGGCCTCCCA AAGTCTGGG ATTACAGGTG GAAGCCACCG TGCCCTGGCCT

FIG.3-20

50001 GAGTGTGTCT ATTTGATAGA GCTTTCTGCT CTGATTCTCC CTTGCTATAAC
50051 ACCTTTCTC CCCTTCTCAG TGGCTTCTCT TGCCCTATGCT TCCTCCCCAG
50101 GGCCAGGTTT GAGAACATCC CCATGAAGTC CTGACCTGTC TTTTATCTA
50151 CCAGGACAAG ACTGTGGTGG TGGCAGACTT TGGGCTGTCA CGGCTCATAG
50201 TGGAAGAGAG GAAAAGGGCC CCCATGGAGA AGGCCACAC CAAGAAACGC
50251 ACCTTGCAGCA AGAACGACCG CAAGAACGCG TACACGGTGG TGGGAAACCC
50301 CTACTGGATG GCCCCTGAGA TGCTGAACGG TGAGTCTGA AGCCCTGGAG
50351 GGGACACCCG CAGAGGGAGG ACAGATGCTG CCCTTGCATC AGAGCCCTGG
50401 GAATTCCAGG GGAGGCCTGT GAAGCGTAGG ACCGGATACC CAGAGCTGAG
50451 GATATTTTC CTTGCCAGG TGGGGCCTCA CGATTTAGCT CCTGAGCTCA
50501 GGGGGCTGGG AACTGATCG TGTCCCCTCA TGGGGGATAA GGTGAGTTCT
50551 GACTGTGGCA TTTGTGCCTC AGGGATCGCT AAGAGCTCAG GCTATTGTC
50601 CAGCTTCTGC CTTCTCTCTC CATGGTGAGA ACTGAAGTGT GGTGCCCTCT
50651 GGTGGATAAT GCTAAACCA ACCAGAGATG CTGGTTGGGA TTCTTGAAAT
50701 CAGGGTTGTG AGGCCTCAGA AATGGTCTGA ATACAATCCA TTTTGGAGTC
50751 TGAGGCCAG AGAAGTTCAAG TGAATTGCCT AGGAGCATAAG AGCTGCCAA
50801 TGGCAGAGGC TAGATGAACC CTAGTCTGGT TCTTTCCAC TTTAACGTGC
50851 AGTTTCATCC TAGGCAGTGT TATGTTATAA GGGCTCTCCA AGGCAGTTCA
50901 CCTACGGCTG AGGAAGGACT ATTTTCAGGT GGTGTCCTGCG CAGGACAGCC
50951 TGTGGGGTGT CCCTACAGAA CCTGTTCTAG CCCTAGTTCT TAGCTGTGGC
51001 TTAGATTGAC CCTAGACCCA GTGCAGAGCA GTAAAGGGAT GTAAACTTAA
51051 CAGTGTGCTC TCTGTGTT CCCAAGGAAA GAGCTATGAT GAGACGGTGG
51101 ATATCTTCTC CTTGGGATC GTTCTCTGT AGGTGAGCTC TGGCACCAAG
51151 GCCATGCCCG AGGCAGCAGG CCTAGCAGCT CTGCCTTCCC TCGGAACCTGG
51201 GGCATCTCCT CCTAGGGATG ACTAGCTTGA CTAAAATCAA CATGGGTGTA
51251 GGGTTTTATG GTTATAACG CATCTGCACA TCTTGCAC GTTCTGTGTT
51301 CATTGGTCTT AAGAGAAGGA CTGGCAGGGT TTTTTGTT TAGATGGAGC
51351 CTCACTTCGT TGCCCAAGGCT GGAGTGCAGT GGCACAATCT GGGCTCACTG
51401 CAACCTCTGC CTTCTGGGTT CAAGTGATT TCCTGCCTCA GCCTCCCAAG
51451 TAGCTGGGAC TACCGGCACA CACCACCATG CCCGGCTAAT TTTTGTATTT
51501 TTAGTAGAGA CAGGGTTTCA CCATGTTGGC CAGGCTGGTC TTGAACCTCG
51551 GACCTCAGGT GATCCGCCTG CCTCAGCCTC TAAAAGTGCT GGAATTAAATA
51601 GGCCTGAGCT ACCTCGCCCG GCCAGGTTTT TTTTTTTTT TTTTGTGTT
51651 AGGAAACTGA GGCTTGGAAAG AGGGCAGTGG CTTGCACATG GTCGATAAGG
51701 GGCAGATGAG ACTCAGAATT CCAGAAGGAA GGGCAAGAGA CTGTTCATGT
51751 GGCTGTCTAG CTAGCTTGT GGCCAAATGT AGCCCTCTC AGTTCCCTTC
51801 AAGTAGAAGT AGCCACTCTA GGAAGTGTCA GCCCTGTGCC AGGTACACG
51851 TGGACAGAGT GAGGAATCTT GGAAAGATTC CTACCTTGTAG GAGTTTAGTC
51901 AGGTGACAGC ATATCTCAGC GACTCAAACA CACACACATT CAAAGCCTTC
51951 TGTAAATTCTC ACAAAAGTTGT GAGGGGTAGA GGAGAGGAGA GACAAGGGAT
52001 GGTTAGGATA ATGAAGGAAT GTTTTGTTT TGTTTTGTT TTTGAGATGG
52051 AGTTTCACTC TGTCAACCCAG GCTGGAGTGC AGAGGTGCAA TCTTGGCTCA
52101 CTGCAGCCTC CGCCTCCAG GTTCAAGCAA TCCTCTGCC TCAGCCTCCC
52151 AAGTAGCTGG GACTACAGGT GTGCGCCACC ACGCCTGGCT AATTTTGTA
52201 TTTTCAGTAG AGACAGGGTT TCGCCATATT GGCCAGGCTG GTCTCAAATG
52251 CCTGACCTCA GGTGATAACAC CGCTTCAAGC CTCCCAAAGT GCTGAGATTA
52301 CAGGCATGAG CTACCGTGCC TGGCCATGAA GGAAGATTTG TTTTAAAAAA
52351 TTGTTTTCTT TAATATTAAT TGAACACCTC TGTTCAGAGC ACTGGGCTGG
52401 TGCCAGAGGG TTTCAGACAT GAATCAGATC CAGCACCTCA TAGAGCCTTA
52451 ATCTGGCACA CACACACAGC CACAAGGAGA CACAGACAAG GCAGGGTAGG

FIG.3-21

52501 ATGAGTGGAA GCTAGGAGCA GATGCTGATT TGGAACACTT GGCTTCTGCA
52551 GTGAAGCCCC TTCTTAGTC TCTTCAGTAA CCCAGCTCTC AGTGGATACA
52601 GGTCTGGATT AGTAAGATTG GGAGAGATGA TTGGGGATTG GGGAGAGCTC
52651 TCTAACCTAT TTTACCACCT CCTCTTCTGC CATTCTTCCT GTCCACATCC
52701 CCAGCATCCC TTTCCCTTGC CAAGTATCTG TGGCCTCTGT AGTCCTTGT
52751 AAACAGCTGT CTTCTTACCC TACAGATCAT TGGGCAGGTG TATGCAGATC
52801 CTGACTGCCT TCCCCGAACA CTGGACTTG GCCTCAACGT GAAGCTTTTC
52851 TGGGAGAAGT TTGTTCCAC AGATTGTCCT CCGGCCTTCT TCCCGCTGGC
52901 CGCCATCTGC TGCAGACTGG AGCCTGAGAG CAGGTTGGTA TCCTGCCCTT
52951 TTCTCCCAGC TCACAGGGTC CTGGGACGTT TGCCCTCTGTC TAAGGCCACC
53001 CCTGAGCCCT CTGCAAGCAC AGGGGTGAGA GAAGCCTTGA GGTCAAGAAT
53051 GTGGCTGTCA ACCCCTGAGC CATCTGACAA CACATATGTA CAGGTTGGAG
53101 AAGAGAGAGG TAAAGACATA GCAGCAAGTA ATCTGGATAG GACACAGAAA
53151 CACAGCCATT AAAAGAAAAGT TAAAAAGAAG GAAATTCAAC CAAACCATTT
53201 GAATACAGTA AGTGTATTCA TCTTTGATA TTCCCTCTGTC CATATCTACA
53251 CATATACTTT TTTTTATAGT AAATAGTTCT GTATTTTGCC CTGCATTTCC
53301 CTTGTGTTA CTATCCAGTC TTCCCTGTTA TCATTTTGT CGACAACATG
53351 AAATTCATT GAGAGACTGT CTGAACATAT TGTAATGTAG ATGTTCAAGT
53401 TTTTCAGTT TCTCTTACA ATAGGTATTT AACTACAGTG AGCAGTTTA
53451 TGCATTTAGC TAATTTCTCC TTTGAGGAAG TATTTTCAA ATTACCTTTA
53501 TTCTTCTCAG GTAATAATT TATTATTACCA AAAGTTACCC TAGGTCTTTT
53551 CAAGTGTGTG GTTAAAAAAAC GAGAATCTGG CTGGGCGCGA TGGCTCACAC
53601 CTGTAATCCC AGCACTTTGG GAGGCTGAGG CTGGTGGATC ACCTGAGGTC
53651 TGGAGTTCGA GACCAGCCTG GCCAACATGG TGAAACCCCCA TCTCTACTAA
53701 AAATACAAAAA CTTAGCCAGG CATGGTGGCA GGTGCTGTAA ACCCCAGCTA
53751 CTTGGGAGGC TGAGGCAGGA GAATTGCTTG AACCCAGGGG CGGAGGTTGC
53801 AGTGAGCCGA TATCACGCCA TTGCACTCCA GCCTCGGCCA CAAGAGTGAA
53851 ACTCTGTCTC AAAAATGGGG TTCTTTCTC GCCATCAAAA ATCATGTTTC
53901 TTTTAAAAAC AAGTTCAAC ATTACCAAAG TTATAGCAC AGGAAATACG
53951 TCTTCTGTAA TCTCCCTTAA CCAATATATC CCTCAACATT CTCCCTACCC
54001 CCAACTCCAC CCTCCCAGGA TAACCAGTT GGACATAATC TTTATTTAAA
54051 AATGGTTTCC GGATAGAGAA AGCGCTTCGG CGCGGGCAGC CCCGGCGGCG
54101 GCCCGAGGGG ACAAAAGGGCG GGCAGATCGG CGGGGAGGGG CGGGGGCGCG
54151 ACCAGGCCAG GCCCCGGGGGC TCCGCATGCT GCAGCTGCCT CTCGGGCGCC
54201 CCCGCCGCCG CCCTCGCCGC GGAGCCGGCG AGCTAACCTG AGCCAGCCGG
54251 CGGGCGTCAC GGAGGCAGGC GCACAAGGAG GGGCCCCACG CGCGCACGTG
54301 GCCCCGGAGG CCGCCGTGGC GGACAGCGC ACCGCGGGGG CGCGGGCGTT
54351 GGCGGCCCG GCCCCGGGCC CCAGGCCAGG CAGTGGCGGC CAAGGACCAC
54401 GCATCTACTT TCAGAGCCCC CCCCAGGGCC GCAGGAGAGG GCCCCGGCTG
54451 GGCAGATGAT GAGGGCCCAG TGAGGCAGCA AGGGAAGGTC ACCATCAAGT
54501 ATGACCCCAA GGAGCTACGG AAGCACCTCA ACCTAGAGGA GTGGATCCTG
54551 GAGCAGCTCA CGCGCCTCTA CGACTGCCAG GAAGAGGGAGA TCTCAGAACT
54601 AGAGATTGAC GTGGATGAGC TCCTGGACAT GGAGAGGTGAC GATGCCCTGGG
54651 CTTCCAGGGT CAAGGAGCTG CTGGTTGACT GTTACAAACC CACAGAGGCC
54701 TTCACTCTG GCCTGCTGGA CAAGATCCGG GCCATGCAGA AGCTGAGCAC
54751 ACCCAGAAG AAGTGAGGGT CCCCAGCCCA GGCGAACGGT GGCTCCCATA
54801 GGACAATCGC TACCCCCCGA CCTCGTAGCA ACAGCAATAC CGGGGGACCC
54851 TGCGGCCAGG CCTGGTTCCA TGAGCAGGGC TCCTCGTGCC CCTGGCCAG
54901 GGGTCTCTTC CCCTGCCCCC TCAGTTTCC ACTTTTGGAT TTTTTTATTG
54951 TTATTAACCT GATGGGACTT TGTGTTTTA TATTGACTCT GCGGCACGGG

FIG.3-22

55001 CCCTTAATA AAGCGAGGTA GGGTACGCCT TTGGTGCAGC TCAAAAAAAA
55051 AAAAAT GATTCAGC GGTCCACATT AGAGTTGAAA TTTTCTGGTG
55101 GGAGAATCTA TACCTTGTTC CTTTATAGGC CAAGGACCGC AGTCCTTCAG
55151 TAACACCACT GAAAAGCTT GAGGAGAAAT TGTGAAGCTA CACAGTATTT
55201 GTTTCTAAT ACCTCTTGTG ATTCTAAATA TCTTTAATT ATTAAAAAAT
55251 ATATATATAC AGTATTGAAT GCCTACTGTG TGCTAGGTAC AGTTCTAAC
55301 ACTTGGGTTA CAGCAGCGAA CAAAATAAG GTGCTTACCC TCATAGAAC
55351 TAGATTCTAG CATGGTATCT ACTGTATCAT ACAGTAGATA CAATAAGTAA
55401 ACTATATTGA ATATTAGAAT GTGGCAGATG CTATGGAAAA AGAGTCAAGA
55451 CAAGTAAAGA CGATTGTTCA GGGTACCACT TGCAATTAA AATATGGTCG
55501 TCAGAGCAGG CCTCACTGAG GTGACATGAC ATTTAAGCAT AAACATGGAG
55551 GAGGAGGAGT AAGCCTGAGC TGTCTTAGGC TTCCGGGGCA GCCAAGCCAT
55601 TTCCGTGGCA CTAGGAGCCT GGTGTTTCCG ATTCACCTT TGATAACTGC
55651 ATTTCTCTA AGATATGGGAA GGGAAAGTTT TCTCCTATTG TTTTTAAGTA
55701 TTAACCTCCAG CTAGTCCAGC CTTGTTATAG TGTACCTAA TCTTTATAGC
55751 AAATATATGA GGTACCGGTA ACATTATGCC CATTCTCAC AGAGGCACTA
55801 CTAGGTGAAG GAGTTGCTG GACGTTATAC AACCAAGGAAG TAGCTGAGCC
55851 TAGATCCCTT CCACCCACCC CATGGCCCTG CTATGTTCC ACCTGCCTCT
55901 AATTACCTC TTTTCCCTCT AGACCAGCAT TCTCGAAATT GGAGGACTCC
55951 TTTGAGGCCCT TCTCCCTGTA CCTGGGGGAG CTGGGCATCC CGCTGCCTGC
56001 AGAGCTGGAG GAGTTGGACC AACTGTGAG CATGCAGTAC GGCTGACCC
56051 GGGACTCACC TCCCTAGCCC TGGCCCAGCC CCCTGCAGGG GGGTGTCTA
56101 CAGCCAGCAT TGCCCCCTCTG TGCCCCATTG CTGCTGTGAG CAGGGCCGTC
56151 CGGGCTTCCT GTGGATTGGC GGAATGTTA GAAGCAGAAC AAGCCATTCC
56201 TATTACCTCC CCAGGAGGCA AGTGGCGCA GCACCAAGGAA AATGTATCTC
56251 CACAGGTTCT GGGGCCTAGT TACTGTCTGT AAATCCAATA CTTGCCTGAA
56301 AGCTGTGAAG AAGAAAAAAA CCCCTGGCCT TTGGGCCAGG AGGAATCTGT
56351 TACTCGAATC CACCCAGGAA CTCCCTGGCA GTGGATTGTG GGAGGCTCTT
56401 GCTTACACTA ATCAGCGTGA CCTGGACCTG CTGGGCAGGA TCCCAGGGTG
56451 AACCTGCCTG TGAACCTCTGA AGTCACTAGT CCAGCTGGGT GCAGGAGGAC
56501 TTCAAGTGTG TGGACGAAAG AAAGACTGAT GGCTCAAAGG GTGTGAAAAA
56551 GTCAAGTGTG CTCCCCCTTT CTACTCCAGA TCCCTGTCTT CCTGGAGCAA
56601 GGTTGAGGGA GTAGGTTTG AAGAGTCCCT TAATATGTGG TGGAACAGGC
56651 CAGGAGTTAG AGAAAGGGCT GGCTCTGTT TACCTGCTCA CTGGCTCTAG
56701 CCAGCCCCAGG GACCACATCA ATGTGAGAGG AAGCCTCCAC CTCATGTTT
56751 CAAACTTAAT ACTGGAGACT GGCTGAGAAC TTACGGACAA CATCCTTCT
56801 GTCTGAAACA AACAGTCACA AGCACAGGAA GAGGCTGGGG GACTAGAAAG
56851 AGGCCCTGCC CTCTAGAAAG CTCAGATCTT GGCTCTGTT ACTCATACTC
56901 GGTTGGGCTC CTTAGTCAGA TGCTAAAAC ATTTGCTA AAGCTCGATG
56951 GGTTCTGGAG GACAGTGTGG CTTGTCACAG GCCTAGAGTC TGAGGGAGGG
57001 GAGTGGGAGT CTCAGCAATC TCTTGGTCTT GGCTTCATGG CAACCACTGC
57051 TCACCCCTCA ACATGCCTGG TTTAGGCAGC AGCTGGGCT GGGAAAGAGGT
57101 GGTGGCAGAG TCTCAAAGCT GAGATGCTGA GAGAGATAGC TCCCTGAGCT
57151 GGGCCATCTG ACTTCTACCT CCCATGTTT GCTCTCCAAAC TCATTAGCTC
57201 CTGGGCAGCA TCCTCCTGAG CCACATGTGC AGTACTGGAA AACCTCCAT
57251 CTTGGCTCCC AGAGCTCTAG GAACTCTTCA TCACAACTAG ATTTGCCTCT
57301 TCTAAGTGTG TATGAGCTTG CACCATATT AATAAATTGG GAATGGGTTT
57351 GGGGTATTAA TGCAATGTGT GGTGGTTGTA TTGGAGCAGG GGGAAATTGAT
57401 AAAGGAGAGT GGTGCTGTT AATATTATCT TATCTATTGG GTGGTATGTG
57451 AAATATTGTA CATAGACCTG ATGAGTTGTG GGACCAAGATG TCATCTCTGG

FIG.3-23

57501 TCAGAGTTA CTTGCTATAT AGACTGTACT TATGTGTGAA GTTTGCAAGC
57551 TTGCTTAGG GCTGAGCCCT GGACTCCCAG CAGCAGCAC A GTTCAGCATT
57601 GTGTGGCTGG TTGTTTCTG GCTGTCCCCA GCAAGTGTAG GAGTGGTGGG
57651 CCTGAACCTGG GCCATTGATC AGACTAAATA AATTAAGCAG TTAACATAAC
57701 TGGCAATATG GAGAGTGAAA ACATGATTGG CTCAGGGACA TAAATGTAGA
57751 GGGTCTGCTA GCCACCTTCT GGCCTAGCCC ACACAAACTC CCCATAGCAG
57801 AGAGTTTCA TGCACCCAAG TCTAAAACCC TCAAGCAGAC ACCCATCTGC
57851 TCTAGAGAAT ATGTACATCC CACCTGAGGC AGCCCCCTTC TTGCAGCAGG
57901 TGTGACTGAC TATGACCTTT TCCTGGCCTG GCTCTCACAT GCCAGCTGAG
57951 TCATTCCTTA GGAGCCCTAC CCTTTCATCC TCTCTATATG AATACTTCCA
58001 TAGCCTGGGT ATCCTGGCTT GCTTCTCA GTGCTGGGTG CCACCTTGC
58051 AATGGGAAGA AATGAATGCA AGTCACCCCA CCCCTTGTGTT TTCCCTTACAA
58101 GTGCTTGAGA GGAGAAGACC AGTTTCTTCT TGCTTCTGCA TGTGGGGAT
58151 GTCGTAGAAG AGTGACCAT TGGGAAGGACA ATGCTATCTG GTTACTGGGG
58201 CCTTGGGCAC AATATAAATC TGTAACCCCA AAGGTGTTT CTCCCAGGCA
58251 CTCTCAAAGC TTGAAGAATC CAACTTAAGG ACAGAATATG GTTCCCAGAA
58301 AAAACTGATG ATCTGGAGTA CGCATTGCTG GCAGAACAC AGAGCAATGG
58351 CTGGGCATGG GCAGAGGTCA TCTGGGTGTT CCTGAGGCTG ATAACCTGTG
58401 GCTGAAATCC CTTGCTAAAA GTCCAGGAGA CACTCCTGTT GGTATCTTT
58451 CTTCTGGAGT CATAGTAGTC ACCTTGCGAG GAACTTCCTC AGCCCAGGGC
58501 TGCTGCAGGC AGCCCAGTGA CCCTTCTCTC TCTGCAGTTA TTCCCCCTTT
58551 GGCTGCTGCA GCACCAACCC CGTCACCCAC CACCCAAACCC CTGCCGCACT
58601 CCAGCCTTA ACAAGGGCTG TCTAGATATT CATTAACT ACCTCCACCT
58651 TGGAAACAAT TGCTGAAGGG GAGAGGATTT GCAATGACCA ACCACCTTGT
58701 TGGGACGCCT GCACACCTGT CTTTCTGCT TCAACCTGAA AGATTCTGA
58751 TGATGATAAT CTGGACACAG AAGCCGGCA CGGTGGCTCT AGCCTGTAAT
58801 CTCAGCACTT TGGGAGGCCT CAGCAGGTGG ATCACCTGAG ATCAAGAGTT
58851 TGAGAACAGC CTGACCAACA TGGTGAAACC CCGTCTCTAC TAAAAATACA
58901 AAAATTAGCC AGGTGTGGTG GCACATACCT GTAATCCCAG CTACTCTGGA
58951 GGCTGAGGCA GGAGAATCGC TTGAACCCAC AAGGCAGAGG TTGCAGTGAG
59001 GCGAGATCAT GCCATTGCAC TCCAGCCTGT GCAACAAGAG CCAAACCTCCA
59051 TCTAAAAAA AAAAAA (SEQ ID NO:3)

FEATURES:

Start: 3000
Exon: 3000-3044
Intron: 3045-45393
Exon: 45394-45525
Intron: 45526-45761
Exon: 45762-45818
Intron: 45819-50154
Exon: 50155-50329
Intron: 50330-51076
Exon: 51077-51132
Intron: 51133-52775
Exon: 52776-52933
Intron: 52934-55922
Exon: 55923-56064
Stop: 56065

FIG.3-24

CHROMOSOME MAP POSITION:
Chromosome 22

ALLELIC VARIANTS (SNPs):

DNA

Position	Major	Minor	Domain
941	A	T	Beyond ORF(5')
2612	G	A	Beyond ORF(5')
5080	G	A	Intron
6599	-	A C	Intron
6983	C	G	Intron
9885	A	-	Intron
12538	G	T	Intron
17707	T	C	Intron
18219	-	A	Intron
19670	C	T	Intron
21153	G	T	Intron
24566	C	-	Intron
26604	G	A	Intron
27255	C	G	Intron
27399	T	C	Intron
28088	G	A	Intron
28734	G	A	Intron
29246	-	T	Intron
29490	G	A	Intron
29934	T	C	Intron
34480	A	G	Intron
38812	T	C	Intron
40731	C	G	Intron
41303	T	A	Intron
41305	-	A	Intron
41457	G	C	Intron
43168	A	- T	Intron
43357	T	G	Intron
45664	T	C	Intron
47549	A	C	Intron
47908	C	A	Intron
52267	C	A	Intron
54654	T	C	Intron
54679	C	G	Intron
54693	A	C	Intron
54706	T	C	Intron
54712	T	C	Intron
54799	T	C	Intron
54819	G	A	Intron
55499	C	T	Intron
56825	C	A	Beyond ORF(3')
58871	T	A	Beyond ORF(3')

Context:

FIG.3-25

DNA

Position

941

GAGTAAGTGGTGGTCAGGTACAGACTTAATTTGGTTAAAAGTAAAACAAGAAC
 AAGGTGTGGCTCTAAAATAATGAGATGTGCTGGGGGTGGGCATGGCAGCTATAAACTG
 ACCCTGAAAGCTCTTACATGTAAGAGTCCAAAATTTCCAAAACCTTGGAAAGATTCA
 TTGGATGTTGTGTTCACTAAATCTCTACTAATTCTATTGTCTTGCCACTGTCCGTA
 CCCAACCTGGGATTGGTTGAGTGAGTCTCAGACTTCTGCCCTGGAGTTGTGAGAG
 [A, T]
 GATGGCATACTCTGTGACCACTGTCACCCCTAAACCAAAAGGCCCTTGACAAGGAG
 TCTGAGGATTTAGACCCAGGAAGAATGAGTGATGGCATAATATATATCCTATTACTGAG
 GCATGAGAAGAGTGGAAATGGTGGTGGAGTGTGTTAAGGCCCTTGCCAGCTTGT
 TTAACTCTCTGGGAACGGAGGGGACAACGTGTACATTGGCTGCTCCAGAATGATG
 TTGAGCAATCTGAAGTGCAGGAGCTGTGCTTGTCTATTATGGCCCTGTGCCTGTG

2612

TGAGTTGGAACAGTTGATACCAAAACCATCCCCCGCCCCCAACCCCCAGCCTAGGGT
 CCGTGAAAAATTGGCCCTGGTGCCAAAAGGTTGAGGACTGCTGATCTAGAGGACCAA
 TTATTCATGTTGGTTGAGTAATGAGCTTGGATTAGGTGATGGAAAAATCTGAAAA
 AACAGGGCTTGGAGGAATAGGAAAAGGAGTAACATGTTAACCCAGAGAGAAGTTCT
 GGCTGTTGGCTGGGAATAGTCATAGGAAGGGCTGACACTGAAAAGAAGGAGATTGTGTT
 [G, A]
 TTTCTCTCTCAGAGCTATAAGCAAAGGCTGAAAGTTCTAGAAAAAGGCAAGTTGTT
 TCAGTAGAAAAAGGATAATCAGAACCTTTAGAAAATGAAATGAGACTACTTTGAG
 GCCATGAGTTCCCTTGCCCTGGAGAGATGAGCAGAGTTGGACAAGTGCTTACAGAGAT
 CTTGTTGGAGGCAGAAACTGTGCATCTAGCAGAGCATTGGCTAACCTTCAAATGAGAT
 GCTGTTAACTCAGCTTATTACATGGTAGGAATCCTGTCCTTGCCTCTGCTACTT

5080

ACAACGTAAAATAGTTGAAATTGTTGGTGGAAAGAAGAGCAGTCCACTCCAGAGGCTGG
 ATGGGCATGCCTGGCCCCAAGGTCTGAAGTGGTAGGGCTGTGCCATATCCTGAGAATG
 AGATAGACTAGGCAGGCACCTTGCTGCTAGATTCCAGCTCCTGCACATAGCTTGTG
 TAAAACATCCCTGTGCTTACCAAGTAATTGAGTTGACCTTAAACACTTGCTCTTCC
 CTGGGAACCATATAGGGATTGGCTGGAGACGTCTGGCTCTGGAAAGAGTTGGAAAGCA
 [G, A]
 CCATCATTATTATCCTTCTTCAGCTATAACTCAGAGCTCTCAAGTCTTGTGGA
 TCTTATTGCTTGGTTCTGCCCCTTACTCCAGGGAGTTGATTCTGTCTTCTGT
 TCCATTAGTATGACAGGAGCAGAGAATGTCAGAGCTGTAAGGGACCTTATAGTTAAAGC
 CTTGGCTGGCTTTCATTAGCTGGACTAATAAGTAACGTCAAACCCAAATGAG
 TTCACAGATTGGTCTGCCTGGCATGTAACCCATATGTTCATATTCTGCTGTTTCC

6599

CTGTAATCCTAGCACTGGGAGGCCAGGGCAGAAGGATCGCTTGAGCCATGAGCCAG
 GAGTTGAGACCAGCCTGGCAACATGGCAAAACTCCACCTCTACAAAAAAATACAAAAAAT
 ATTAGCCAGGCGTGTGGCACACACCTGTAGTCCCAGCTACTTGGGAAGCTGAGGAGCGA
 TGATTACCTGAGCCCAGGGATATCAAGGCTGTAGTGAGCTGTGATCATGCCACTGTACTC
 CATCCAGCTGGGGACAGAGTGAAACCCCTGTCTCAAACAAAACAATGAAAAAA
 [-, A, C]
 CCTTAATAATCAGTAACTGTCACTTATATTATGTTGTGAGTGTTGTCTATACACCT
 ATATGTATACATTCTCTTATTACACATTCTGGTGTGATCTGATGTGGAGGCCAGGGAT
 TAAGGGCAACTTGAACATACCTGACACAATCAAGCAAATATCATTCCGTGGAGGAAG
 TAGAGTATCTAGGTTCTGTCTCTAGTTGAGCTTACCTTGAGGACAGAGACTCTAATC
 CAGCTGTGCTGAAGGAGCACATCTCTGACTTCTGAGCTTCCCCTGGTAAATTCAAAC

6983 CACATTCA TTGGT GATCT GATGT GGAG CCCCAGGGATTAAGGGCAACTTTGAAC TACCCCT
 GACACAATCAAGCCAAATATCATTCCCCTGGAGGAAGTAGAGTATCTAGGTTCTGTCTCC
 TAGTTG CAGCTTACCTTGAGGACAGAGACTCTAACCCAGCTGTGCTGAAGGGAGCACATC
 TCCTGACTTCTGAGCTTCCCTGGTAATTCAAACCTGGATGTCA CGGC GCCCCCTCAGATA
 GAGCCTGGTAATTGCCCTGGGGAGAGT GACTGTCTTGATCTAATTGACTTTGCC
 [C, G]
 CAGTTGGAGGAAAATCTCAGGGCTAGGAAGGATTGTATTGTCTGACCCCAGAGATAAC
 CTGGGTTTGAGGAACATGGGGCATCACACCTGAATGGCTTGTAAGATCTCTCCCACGCC
 AGCTGCCAGTGTCTCTGATGAATTAGAGTACCTGAGTAGTGCAGGCTGCTGGAG
 GAGGACTCTCCCTCTGTGCTACTCAGAGAAAATTCAATTCAAGGCCCCCTCCAGCCTT
 GCTCTTACCCAGCTGGGCTACAGTTACAATAAGGAAATGACTTTCTTCTCCCTTCCC

9885 GGCGTGC CACCACACCTTGCATTTTTTTTTTTAAAGTAGAAAACAAGGTCTTATTAAAT
 ACTATGTTGCCCAGGCTGGCTTGAACCTCAGCGATCTCTGCCAGCCTCCAAAGT
 GCTGGGATTACGGAAAGTAAGCCACTGTGCCTGGCCAGTGCAACCCCCATTTTATACTAA
 AACAGGAAGGCCAGAAAGGTTGGAGTAACCTGTCAGGGTCAACACAGATGATATTGA
 ACTCAGGTCTCCCTGGCTCCAAAGAGAGTCTGCTTCCACTAGGACTCCCAGGAGAAAAA
 [A, -]
 AAAAAAAAAAAACAGTAGACTGGAGACAGAAAATCTGATTGAGTCTTAGTTGAGCTAGG
 CTAACTGTGTAACTGTGGCAAGTTCTTAGCCCTGTGAGCCTCAGTTCTTATCTGTA
 AAATGTCATAAAAGAAATCCATCTCATGGAGTAGTTGATGATCAAGGACTCTGAAAAC
 ATTAGAATGGTTAATGTGAAGGATTAGCAGCAGCACATGGCAACATTGTGATCTTATA
 TTAACATCCAATATATCAAGCGTCAATTGCTATATATAAAAGTCATCAAATTAGGCAC

12538 ACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAACACTGAA CCTGGGAGGCAGAGGTTGCAGTGAGCC
 CAGATCAGGCCACTGC ACTCCAGCCTGGTGACAGAGTAAGACTCCATCTCAAAAAAAA
 AAAAAAAAATTCCTTAATTGGCCTACAGTAGAGCCCTCCGTAATGTGGCCTCT
 CCACATCTCCACAACCTCCTGCTCCCTGCACTTCAGCCTCACCTCTTCTGGACAGGCC
 CTCCCTCTGACAAGGGCTTGTTCATTCTGCTCCCTGCTAGAATGCCCTTACTCT
 [G, T]
 TTCACTTAACTCTGCTTATCGTTAGATCTTACCTGGATGGCTCAGAGAAAATAGAA
 GTAATTCTCACCCCTGAAAAATAGGTTAGGTCCCTGTTTATGTTTCA TAGACCTTCC
 TTTGAGGCTTTTTAAAAAGTAGTTTAATCTCACATTTCATGTGATCATCTCCT
 TAATGATATCTTAAGACCTCTAATAGAACAAATTGGCATGGACTGTGGGGTTTGGCC
 CTCATTGTCAGCACTGAGCATATTGTTGGCATAGGAGGGATATTGTTGAATGAATTG

17707 GTAGGGTGCTCAGAGTGTGCTGGGTAATGATGATTTGTTAACGACTCTTGG
 CACTGAATAAAAGTCCATCCAGTATGCACCAATTACCATCTCTCGCTACAATATTCT
 TTAGGCAAGAGCTTATCTTGTGAGGTGATAAGATAAGCTCAAACCTATGTAGACTAAC
 CTCAGTCTGTAATGTATCCCTAAGTCTAAACCATCAAACCCAGGGCCTCAAGGAATG
 GCATGCCCTCTGCAACTGTAGCAACCTGCTGTGCTTATTGCGTGTGTTTCAATTTC
 [T, C]
 CCCAAAAGCTAGAGTCCCTCTCCATGGCAGTGCTGGAAGTGTGCTAACAAATTCTT
 CTCCATACTGCTTACGATTACAAAAAAACCTCAGCATCTCATGCCAGACTTGAGTTAA
 GGTGTTTCTTTGTGTCAGCTGTATTCTGGTCACTGACTTCCTGATGATGCCCTATA
 GAGATTTGCTGAGATCAGAGGGTGTCCACTGCCATCAGTAGCACTGACTCTGCAGAA
 GCACCGTTCTGAAGTTGGCTAATGTCATCCCTCACGTTGTTGAAATTGTTT

FIG. 3-27

18219 TGCCATCAGTAGCACTGACTCTTGCAGAAGCACCCTCTGAAGTTGGCTAATGTCATCC
CTCACGTTGTTGAAATTGTTAGTCCAGAGATAGCACTTCATGGAATGAC
GCTATCTCTAGAATCACTTTTTTTTTGAGTTGGAGTCTCGCTGTGCGCAGG
CTGGAGTGCAGTGGACAATCTAGCTACTGCAATCTCACCTCCGGGTTCAAGTGT
TCCCTGCCTAGCCTCCGAGGAGCTGTTACTACAGGCGCACACCCCCACTCCTGGCTA
[. , A]
TTTATGTGTTAGAGACGGGTTTACCGTGTGGCCAGGATGGTCTGATCTCC
TGACTTGTGATCTGCTGCTTCAGCCTCCAAAGTGTGGGATTACAGGTGTGAGTCAC
CGCGCCTGGCTAGAATCACCTTTATACCATACGTCAGCACCCTGCCGTCACCA
AGGAAAGAGAGAGGGCAGCTACTGTGGGTTACAAATGGTAAGAGTGGCACAGGAAGGT
GAAAGTCTCTACTTAGCCAAGGCTAACAAATGTCAATCACCAAACATTATTATTAA
19670 GACCCCCATGATGAGCAACTATAGCACTAGAACAGTGATAATAACTAATGTTATAATGC
ATCTTCAGTTACAGAGGGCTTTGTACTCATCATCTAGTTAGTCTGCAACAACCTC
TTGAGGAATATAGCACAAGCAGGACAAGGGAAAGCCCAGAGATGTTAAATAATTATCCAA
GTTATGCTGCTGGAGGGCAGCACTGAAATTAAAAGAAAAGTTCTGAGCTCAAATC
CCATGCCCTTCTCAATGTGAGCTAGCAAGGTATTAGGAATCCTGCCCTACAGTT
[C, T]
AGAGCCTCAAATTGCTGGGTATGTTGAGTTCTGTATCTGATTTCTAGATTCTGCC
CACATTCTACTGCTGGATATCAGGAAAGAGTTATCAAATGCCGTGGAAATCCAAGA
TAAGGTCATGATGAGTAACCCAGTGAACATGAAGTCAAGTCTAACTAGTCACTACT
ATTCACTACTGCTGACTCCTGATGATCAGCTCTTCTAAGTGTAACTGTCCACTTA
TTCCATCATCTGCCAGAATTATGTGAAGGAATCAAAGCAAAAGGATCATAAGGCTTCC
21153 GGACCTGTTAGAAGGACTGCTGCTATAATGTTAGAAAGTGAATTGGAAGAGGGG
AGGAGTGGGGCAGAAAGATGGTAGTGTAGATGGGGGTGGAATGCTTACCTTCAGTATT
TGGAGGCTCGGAGTCCTCAAAATTCTTCTGATTGGAGTCTCCAGCCAATAGA
GGGTTACACAAACAGTTTGGGTTGAATTGTTGACCAGAGCTTCTCCGACA
AAAGGTTGGGTGATTCACTTACCTACACCTGCCCTGAACATTCACTGGGCTGCC
[G, T]
GTTATGAAGGCTATTGTTCTCCAGCCTGTCACAGACGCTTGAAGACCTGTGCCCTAGCT
GGTTCTAAGGAGTCAGTTGTTAGCTCCGTGCCAGGTTCAACTTATGAAATGTGCTG
GAGATTAACACCTCTGCCATTATCCCTACTATAATTGCCAGTCAAAGGATTCTG
CAGTTGCCCTGGCAGCCATAACTGATGAATGTTGCTGCCAGCTGCTGAGGACCTAGAA
GAGCAGTTCTATCCAGGACCAGTTCCAAGGGTGGGAGGGTGAATATATCCTCCAGT
24566 CTACTCTGGAGGCTGAGGTGAGAGGATCACTTGAGTCCAGAAGGTCGAGGTCAAGATTG
AGTGAACATGATGGCATACCGCACTCCAGCCTGAGTGAAGAGAGAGACCCCTGACTCA
AAAAAAAAAAAAACAAAAACACCCCTCACCACCTTACAGCTATTGCTTGTGAGAA
TAGTGAACATAACCCCTCAGAACCTATTCTTAATGTTAAATGAGGCTGATGACGTT
CTCCTTACTGGCAATTAAACATGATGGATAATAATGCTAACGCACTAACACAGGGC
[C, -]
TAGAAGATATTAACGCTCAATAAAATGGTAGCTTAAACAGTATTCAAACCCATGTGCT
CTTATCACATGCAATTGTTGTCCTGTCAGTTGGTGGAAATGGAAAAGGCTCCCTG
AACCCCATCTACCATCTTATCAGACTTCTGCCATGGTTACAGTAAGAGATAGAAGC
TGCACGGTGACTCTGGCTTTACAATGGTAGAGCGGTGTGCTGGTAAGGGAGAGCT
GATGTCACTGCCCAAATCCAGTAGTGAGATCTGAGTGTCTGGTTCTCCAGCAGCCT

FIG. 3-28

26604 GATTTGCAGCTGAGCCTGTCTATCTGGTGTGGGAAGAAGATGGGGAGTTACTTGTCAAGTC
CCGGCTTACTTCACCTCCAGAGACCTGTTGGTGAAGTGGTCTCCGAGTTCCCTCTCC
ATCTCTCTGGCCCCCTGGTCTGAGAGGAGGGTGGTCTCCCTAAATCTCCTTCTCACTTA
GTCCCTTACCATCGGTTCTGCCGGCAGAACCCAGCGGAGGTATACCCAAAGGAGAATCG
GCCTTGAGGTACCCCAATTATGTCCTGGAAGTGGTGGGGAGGGATACCCAGAAAG
[G, A]
AACTCTTAGGGAGCTCCAGCTCCCTCTATCCCAGACAAACCTGAAGGAGCCTCCAAA
AGATGCCACTGACCTGCCATTGTAGATGTTACTGCTCCGGGGGAATAGCCAAATAG
AGTGCTGTTCCAGCTCTCACATGTCTTACCTGCCGGGATGCTGCCAGGAATT
GTCCCAACAAGCAGGATGGGAGGTTGCCAAACTGTGGAAACTGGCAAGTCTGGGTG
TGGGTAGCCTGGTACACAGTAGGCACCTATAAACGTTGTTCTTAATGGCAGGCACA

27255 TGGGGAAAGACCTGGGCAGTCCTCTAACAGACTGGAGCAATGGCTTAGAGTGTTCCTG
AGCTGCTGGGCAGCCCCACACCTCCTCAGTCCTAGGCCCTAAGTACCTCCACGAGCCT
CTCTCTGTGGGCTTCTCAGAGGGAGATGTGGAAACTCTACCTCTAACCTGGCTTCTT
GCTCATTGCCCACTCCACCTCCATAGAAACTCCCCAGGGGGTTCTGCCCTCTGGGT
CCCTCTGAATGGAGCCATTCCAGGCTAGGGTGGGGTTGTTCTTCAATTGGAGCAG
[C, G]
CTGTTGTTCCAAAAGGCTGCCCTCCCCCTCACCAAGTGGTCTGGTCGACTTTCCCTCT
GGCTCTCTAAGCTAGGTCCAGTCCAGATCTTGTGCCGGATACTAGTCAGGTGGCC
AGGCCCTGGCAGAAAAGCAGTGTACCATGTGGTTTGGAATGCCGGACCTGGTAG
ATTGCTGGGAAGTGTCTGGACAGGGGGAGGGGAAGGGAACTGGTCTCAATGCTGACT
CTACCAAGCGCCCTGCTAGACACTTATCCCTTAATCTCAACAGCTAAAGAGATTAT

27399 AGATGTGGAAACTCTACCTCTAACCTGGTTCTTGCTCATTGCCCACTCCACCTCC
ATAGAAACTCCCCAGGGGGTTCTGCCCTCTGGTCCCTCTGAATGGAGCCATTCCAG
GCTAGGGTGGGTTGTTCTTCAATTCTGGAGCAGCTGTTCTCCAAAAGGCTGCC
CCCCCTACCAGTGGTCTGGTCGACTTTCCCTCTGGCTCTCTAACAGTAGTCCAGT
GCCAGATCTGCTGCCGGATACTAGTCAGGTGGCCAGGCCCTGGCAGAAAAGCAGTG
[T, C]
ACCATGTGGTTTGGAATGCCGGACCTGGTAGATTGCTGGGAAGTGTCTGGACAGG
GGGAAGGGGAAGGGAACTGGTCTCAATGTCAGTCTACCAAGCGCCCTGCTAGACACT
TTATCCTTAATCTCAACAGCTAACAGAGATTATATATCCCCATTACAGATGAGGC
AACCAAGTTAACAGAGTTAACATATGGAGCCTCACTGGCAGCTTTCTGTCTCTG
ACTTTCTCTCATCCTCAGGGGGCTGCAGGTTGTTCTCTCTAGTGGAGAGGAAT

28088 AAGAGCCAATGGAAATTGATCTGAGTTAGGAGAAAGCTTTACATGTGGAAATTAAGAT
GCCAAGTGTGAAGTAGCCACATTCAAGGTCTCATTAAATTCTCTTAATCTGGGAAGG
CAGCTTAGGAGAAGGGTTGTTCTTAGGAGGCCAGGAACATACCCCTTACCCCTGG
GAGGCAGGGAGCCAGGGAGGACACAACCTCTCAGGAAGAGGAGAAGCTAGAGCAGATAG
TGAACCTCAACCTGAACCTTAAGGCCAGACCAACTATGCCACCCAAAGTCCACCTGCC
[G, A]
TTTGTCTTGTCTGCCCAGGCTTCTGGAGAACCTGATCTCTGCCCTACCCCAAG
CTCCGTTGCCAGCTAGAGTCTGGGGGGTACTGACTGACTTCTGAGACATTCTCCCT
TCCCCAAATAAGAGGCCACATTCTGAAGTCACCTCTGAAGAGATACTGCCACACAGGG
CTCTTCCCCCAGGGAGGGACCCAGACCCCTCTGCTCTCCAGGTATCGTTACAC
ATCACTACCTGGTCAAGAAAGCTGTTCTGCCATTAGCCCTCCCTTTATTATAGGAT

FIG. 3-29

28734 AAGTAGAAGCTAGACTTCTTGGGCTCTGAACAGGGCCTGCTGGATTCTGTGAAACAA
 ATTAAGTTCTGACCCCTAGGCCTCTGGGGAGTACAAAGTCTATGGAGTTCTGGGCTG
 TGGTTGCAAGGAAAGTGACGCAACCAGATCCATGGGACATGATCAGGCGTGACATGTG
 AGGGAGGAAGAGGGAGCAAGGGAATGAAGAATACAACCTCTGTGTCCTACACCCCTGC
 CTGACAGGCCATACATACTCAGCAGAGAATGCACTGTCTTCTACCACACTAGCGTGAG
 [G, A]
 AGTGAGCTGCAATTACCACTGTGCTTCCAAGTAAGAAAATACCTCAAATTGGAATTACA
 AAAGAGGTAATTAGGGAGTGGCTTTGTCGGACATTTAAAGCATTTTCTTTTATA
 GAATTTCACTTAATGTCCAATACTGATTTAATGAGCTGGGTTACACATTATCTTGA
 AGAAAACAAATGAACCTTGTGTTCAAAGCAATCCATGTTAAAGGGAAAAAATTATGC
 ATAACCTGCCAGCTCACAGTAACCTTGGCAGGTGCCTAGGTCTCTGGACTCTT

29246 AATCCATGTTAAAGGGAAAAAATTATGCATAACTCTGCCAGCCTCACAGTAACCTTGC
 GCAGGTGCCCTAGGTCTCTGGACTCTTTCTTATCTGAAAATGAAGGACTTGGATC
 AGGTGAATGGTCCAGCTGCAACTTATGTGGCTCTCAGAGGCACACAAGCTCTT
 CCATTATTTGCCAATAATGGAGGCCCTGCTTTAACTGCAGTACAACACACAAATAC
 TTGAAACTACAGTCTCCTGGTTGGTGGAACTGAATCAGTCAGTCAACTCTAGCAACACT
 [-, T]
 ATTTCTGCTGTTCTAGGCTTCATTATGTGTTGGTTAATTAAAACAACAATAAC
 ATATTCCATAATAATTACAGCTTAATTGGCAGACTGTTCAGTCATAGGATCTGCAGGA
 AGGAGGAGTAATAAAGGGATTTTGACTGAGCTCTATGGAACAGAGTCTCTAGGCC
 CTGTCATATCTGCCCTCTGGGCCCTGGGGAAAAGTGGCATCCCCAGTTGTGGTCT
 CCAGGTGCCCTCAGGCTGTTGGAGGGAGCTCCATTCTCCTCAGGCCACTCAAT

29490 AACTACAGTCTCCTGGTTGGTGGAACTGAATCAGTCAGTCAACTCTAGCAACACTTATT
 TCTTGCTGTTCTAGGCTTCATTATGTGTTGGTTAATTAAAACAACAATAACATA
 TTCCATAATAATTACAGCTTAATTGGCAGACTGTTCAGTCATAGGATCTGCAGGAAGG
 AGGAGTAATAAAGGGATTTTGACTGAGCTCTATGGAACAGAGTCTCTAGGCCCTG
 TCATATCTGCCCTCTGGGCCCTGGGGAAAAGTGGCATCCCCAGTTGTGGTCTCTCCA
 [G, A]
 GTGCCCTCAGGCTGTTGGAGGGAGCTTCCATTCTCCTCAGGCCACTCAATTAG
 AGGCTAGGGCTGAAAGAAGCTCTACAACTGGCTGTTACTGGGAGGTTAAGGGATG
 ACCATCCAGCCAGGCCTCCTCAGGACATGGGAGGGTTATGCTTAAACATGTAAATC
 CACTGCAATAATGACTGGTTCTTACCCATAAGGGTGAAGATTACCTGAAACATT
 TTGTCGAAGAATTGGATGTAAGTGAGGGCTGGGCCCTATCTTACTGCACTTGGCTTC

29934 GGACATGGGAGGGTTATGCTTAAACATGTGAAATCCACTGCAATAATGACTGGTTCTT
 TTACCCATAAGGGTGAAGATTACCTGTAACATTGTCTGAGAATTGGATGTA
 GTGAGGGCTGGGCCCTATCTTACTGCACTTGGCTCTCAGCACAGCACCTGC
 TTGTTCTACACATCCTAGATGACAGTAACATTCTAATTATTAGAAATCTATTAGA
 ATCAATTGATTCACTGGCTGGCTGGCTCTCTGTAATCCAGCACTTGGGAGGC
 [T, C]
 AAGGCTGGAGGATCACCTGAGTCCAGGAGTTAAGACCAGCCTGGCAACATAGGGAGAC
 CCTGTCCTACAAAAAATAGCCAGGCATGGTGGTGTGACCTGTAGTCCCAG
 CTACTCAGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGGATCTTGAGCCTGGGAGGTCAGACTACAGTGAGC
 AATGATTGTGCCACTGCACTCAGCCTGGGTGACAGAGTAAGACTCTGTCTTAAAAAA
 AAAAAAAAAAGTTGATTCTATTGGATAGATAATAATTCACTTCTAGGACCTTCTT

FIG. 3-30

34480 CTGACTTCAAGTGATCCACCCGCCTGGCCTCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTATAAGCATAAGC
 CACTGTGCCAGCTGCTCTATATTTTAATACATATTATTCATTAATTCACAGC
 AGTTCATTTATAGATGAGGAAACTAGGCCAGAGAAGTAAATATCTGCCAAGATGAT
 GTAACATAGTAAGTGGCAGGATCAAGATCAAACCAAGCAATGTTCAAACCTTGGAAAGC
 AAGAATGTGGCCACTGTGGAAGGTGCAAGGCCCTGACAACAAGAATAGGGAAAAGAAGGA
 [A, G]
 CTAGAAGGAAAGAGATGGCATGGCTCAGCAGGCCAGGGAGCTTAGCTGTGTGTTG
 GGAAGCTCAGAAGGGAGGAAGAGGTTCTGTGAGGTAAGTCTGAGAACACACCAGAC
 TTTGAGAGGTGGAGCTTCATGCCAGGTCTAGGGGAGAAGGGAGCTAGATTTTT
 TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTAGAGACGGGGCTTACTATGTTGCCAGGCTG
 GTCTTGAACCTCTGGCTCAAGTGATCCTCCCACCTCAGCCTCCAAAGTGCTGGGATTA

38812 AAATCCAGCAGATCCATTGAGAGTTAACGAGCAAGGTGTTGACCAAGTTAACATT
 AGAAGGATCACTGGTATGGAGGTTGGATTGGAGAGGGAAAGCTAAAGGTATAGAGACT
 AGTTAGGAAGCTATTGAGGCTGGCATGGTGGTTCATGCCCTGTAATCTCAGCACTTGG
 GAGGCTGAGGTGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTGAAGACCAACCTGGCAACATAG
 CAAGACCCGTCTCTGTTTCTTAATTAAAAGAAAAGTCCAGACGTAGACATAGTGGCT
 [T, C]
 ACGCTGTAAATGCCAGCACTTGGAGGCCAAGGTGGCAGATTGCTTGAGGTCAAGAGT
 TTGGGATTAGGCCAGGCGCAGTGGCTACGCCCTGTAATCCACAGCACTTGGAGGCCAG
 GTGGCGGATCACAGTCAGGAGATCAAGACCATCTGGCTAACACAATGAAACCCCGT
 CTCTACTAAAAGTACAAAAATTAGCCGGCATGGTGGCGACGCCGTAGTCCAGCTAC
 TCGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGATGGCGTAACCTAGGAGGCGAGCTGCTGTGAGCAGA

40731 GTTCTGTCTATGTCTGCTCTGGATGAAGCTGAGCTGGCTTCAGAACGCCAGAGT
 TAGGAAAGGAAACCAGCTGGCAGGGACAGACTATGAGGATTGTGCTGACCCAGCTGCC
 TGTGGGATCACAGTTACAGCCAGAGCCTGCGGACCCAGCTGCTGCCAGGTTCT
 TAGAAACCTGAGAGTCAGTCTGTCCACTGAACCTCTAACGCTGGACAGGAGGAGTGT
 GCTAAACCTGAAGGGCACATGCCCTATGGAGAAAGCATGGAGCTCAGGCCCTGGAGTA
 [C, G]
 GGGCACAGATAGGATTGAATAAAATTGTGAGAAAGACTTGAACAAATAAAGCAAAAGA
 TGAATGAACGTTTTTTAGACTTGAGGGACCAACACCCCAAACCCAGATTCTGCCA
 GGTCCATGGGGAGGAGAAGTTGCCCTGAGTGGAGGCCAACAGTAGGGAGACTACAGAA
 AAGAAGTCAGAGCACTGGCTCCAGGAGAAACTGATACCCACTGGGCTTCAGGC
 TGAGCTCCTCCCTCACAAATCACTCATCTGAGCCTGTTCTGCATCTGACAT

41303 CTCTGAGCCTGTTCTGCATCTGTGACATAAGATGGTAAGATAAAGGTGGCTGTCTCACC
 AATTATGTAAAGGATTAAATGTGGAAAAGGACATAAAAGTTGTATAGTGTGCTGCCATAGGGAC
 AGTGTTCAGTAAACGTGACACATTCTAGTATCACTAACGTTCTGGCCAGGCA
 CCGTGGCTCATGCCCTGTAATCCAAACACTCTGGGAGGCCAGGTGCGGAGGATGGCTTGAA
 CACAGGAGTTGAGACCAGCCTGAGCAACATAGTGAGACACTGTCCTACAAAAAA
 [T, A]
 AATAATAATAATTGTTTTAATTAGATGGCAGGGACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCC
 AGCACCTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAGGAGCAGCCTG
 GGCCACATTCTGTCTCACAAAGAATAAAAAGTTAACGGCATGGTGGCACATGCC
 GTAATCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGGATTGCCCTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAAGAC
 TGCAGTGAGCCTGATCACACCACTGTAACAGCTGGCAACAGAGTGAGACCTTGTC

FIG.3-31

41305 CTGAGCCTGTTCTGCATCTGTGACATAAGATGGTAAGATAAAGGTGGCTGTCTCACCAA
TTATGTAAGGATTAATGTGAAAAGGCATAAAAGTTATAGTGTGCTGCCATAGGGACAG
TGTTCACTAACGTGACACATTCTAGTATCACTAAGAATCAGGTTCTGGCCAGGCACC
GTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCCAACACTCTGGGAGGCCTAGGTGGAGGATGGCTGAACA
CAGGAGTTGAGACCAGCCTGAGCAACATAGTGTGAGACACTGTCTACAAAAAAATA
[-, A]
TAATAATAATTGTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAGGGCAGTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCAG
CACTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCTTGAGGCCAGGAGTCAGGAGCAGCCTGGG
CCACATTCTGTCTCACAAAGAATAAAAAAGTTAAGTGGCATGGTGGCACATGCCTGT
AATCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGGATTGCTGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAAGACTG
CAGTGAACCTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAGCTGGCAACAGAGTGTGAGACCTTGCTC
41457 CTAAGAATCAGGTTCTGGCAGGCACCGTGGCTCATGCCTGTAATCCAAACACTCTGGG
AGGCCTAGGTGGAGGATGGCTTGAAACACAGGAGTTGAGACCAGCCTGAGCAACATAGT
GAGACACTGTCTCACAAAAAAATAATAATAATTGTTTTAATTAGATGGGCAG
GGCACTGTGGCTCACACCTGTAATCCAGCAGCTTGGGAGGCCAAGGCCGGAGGATTGCT
TGAGGCCAGGAGTTCAAGGAGCAGCCTGGCACATTCTGTCTCACAAAGAATAAAAA
[G, C]
TTAACCTGGCATGGTGGCACATGCCTGTAATCCAGCTACTCAAGAGGCTGAGGAGGAGG
ATTGCTGAGCCCAGGAGTTCAAGACTGCAGTGGCTTGATCACACCACTGTACTACAG
CTTGGCAACAGAGTGAACCTTGTCTCCAAAAAAAGTTGTTTTTATCCACT
CTCCTCACCAAAACAACAGTAAGTTAGAGCCCTCTCAGCTGGCATGTGTTGGAAACAG
TGCCCTCTCATTAAAGTGTGCCCTCACTCCATTGCCCTTGGCTTGGTCACTGATGAT
43168 AGCTACTTGGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTTGAACCTGGAAGGCGGAGGTGCACTG
AGCCGAGATCGTGCCTTGCACTTCAGCCTGGCGACAGAGCAGACTCTGTCTAAAAA
TAATAATAATAACAATAACTAGCCGGCTGGCACATGCCTGTAATGTCAGTCCAGTTACTC
AGGAGGCGGAGGCATGAGACTCAGGTGAACTAGGGAGACAGAGGTTGCACTGAGCCAAGA
TCACACCACTGCACTCCAGCCTGGTTGACAGAGCAGACTCTGTCTAAAAAA
[A, -, T]
CCCATTGCTCATTTTGGATACTAGTATAACTACTCTAAACCACTTAACTTAA
ATCAAGCAGATATGGGAGATGGTGAATTACCATCTACAGTGTGTCATATATGTCACTA
CTGAGCATTATCAGCTAGTAACTCTAGTTAATTGTTCTATGTGTGATGTCACTGAGGTT
CCCATTGAAATGTGTTTACTATGCTTAAATAATGACTGATGTCACTGAGCAACCCAAAA
TGATACATCTGATGTAAGAGGCCCTGTTCCCAATAATAACATCTAAACTATAGACATTG
43357 AGGCATGAGACTCAGGTGAACTAGGGAGACAGAGGTTGCACTGAGCCAAAGATCACACCAC
TGCACCTCCAGCCTGGTTGACAGAGCAGACTCTGTCTAAAAAAATCCATTG
CTCATTGGATACTAGTATAACTATCAGCTAAACCACTCTAGTTACTTAAATCAAGCA
GATATGGGAGATGGTGAATTACCATCTACAGTGTGTCATATATGTCACTGAGCAT
TATCAGCTAGTAACTCTAGTTAATTGTTCTATGTGTGATGTCACTGAGGTTCCATT
[T, G]
AATGTGTTTACTATGCTTAAATAATGACTGATGTCACTGAGCAACCCAAAAATGATACATC
TGATGTAAGAGGCCCTGTTCCCAATAATAACATCTAAACTATAGACATTGGAATGAACA
GGTGCCTAAGTTCTCCCTCCAGGGTTCTGGCGGTCTGAGGACTACACATCC
CTACTCCCGTCTTCTCATCTTCAGGCGCAGTAACAGTATCTCAAGTCCCTGGCCCC
AGCTCCCCAAAGGAGGCCCTGCTGTTCACTGAGCCGTGACATCAGCCGCTCAGAATCCCTCGT

FIG.3-32

45664 CCAGCTTCCTTGGCTTCCCCACCCCCAGGTGAAAGTGTGCGCAGCCTGGACCACCCC
 AATGTGCTCAAGTTCAATTGGTGTGCTGACAAGGATAAGAAGCTGAACCTGCTGACAGAG
 TACATTGAGGGGGGCACACTGAAGGACTTCTGCGCAGTATGGTGGCACACCCACAT
 AGTCTCCAGGAGCCTTGGTGGTTGTCAAGACACCTATGCTATCACTACCCCTAGGAGCTTA
 AAGGGCAGAGGGGCCCTGCTTGCCTCAAAGGACCATGCTGGGTGGGACTGAGCATA
 [T, C]
 AGGGAGGCTTCACTGGGAGACCACATTGACCCATGGGGCCTGGACCACGAGTGGGACAGG
 GCTCAACAGCCTGAAAATATTCCCCATTCTGCAGGATCCGTTCCCTGGCAGCAGAA
 GGTCAAGTTGCAGGAAATGCCTCCGAATGGTGGTGGACTCCACCAACAAACCTGCCAG
 CAGGGCGAGAGTAGGGAGAGGTGTGAGAATTGTGGCTTCACTGGAAGGTAGAGACCCCT
 TCCTATGCAACTTGTGTGGCTGGTCAGCAGTATTGAGTTGTCTGTGCACTG

47549 AATTAGCTGGCGTGGTGGTGCACGCCTGAGTCCAGCTACTCAGGAGGCCAGGCAGG
 AGAATAGCTTGAACCTGGGAGGCAGAAGTTGCACTGAGCAGATCACCCACTGCATT
 CAGCCTGGGTGACAGAGTGGACTTCATCTCAAAAAAAAAAAAGAGAGACTGATATG
 GTTAGTACATTGGGGTGGAAATGCGGAGGGTCCAGGGAAATGGAGGCCCTGCATAGGGGGCTA
 ATGAAACATTTCAGATTCTGAATTAAAGGTAGTGGCTGTGGGACAGGAGCCTGGAGGC
 [A, C]
 GGGTGGAGTCAGAATGGGAGAGACTGGTGGCAATGAGGGAAACAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGG
 AGTTACGAGTGGCTTGAGGTGTCATTACAGACATTGGGGATGGGGATAGCCGTGA
 TTGTTGAGCAACTGGTTGGGAAGAGCTAGCATTGATCCCTGCTGTTCTGTGCTAGCAGA
 ACCTATCAGCATTTCTGGGAGGAACTGGCTCCATGAGACTGGCTTAGGGAGAGGCTG
 CTAGTCACCTAATCTGCAGAGAAGGGCAGCTGGAGCTGTGGACAGAAGAGGCATCCAT

47908 GGAGTTACGAGTGGCTTGAGGTGTCACTTACCAAGACATTGGGGATGGGGATAGCCGT
 GATTGTTGAGCAACTGGTTGGGAAGAGCTAGCATTGATCCCTGCTGTTCTGTGCTAGCA
 GAACCTATCAGCATTTCTGGGAGGAACTGGCTCCATGAGACTGGCTTAGGGAGAGGC
 TGCTAGTCACCTAATCTGCAGAGAAGGGCAGCTGGAGCTGTGGACAGAAGAGGCATCC
 ATGTAGCTGGTGGGGTGTCTCAGCTTGAGAGGAGATGGCTTGAAGCAGGGCTGACA
 [C, A]
 TGAAAAGGCTGAAAGAAAAAAACAGACACACAAGAGTCAGGATCAGGTAGCATAGGAA
 AGTTGTGGACAGTCTTGAGGAGCACTCCCTCAGGCAGGCAGGCAGGTATGAGCT
 ATAGCGATTCAAGAAGAGCTCCCTGGGTGTGAGCAGCTCCAGGAGCCTAAGGGATGAA
 AGTAGTATTGCAGGGGGCTGGAGAGCAAGGAGTGGCTCCTTACATTGCAAGGGAG
 AGAAAGGAAGTTGCTCCTGAGAGTGGTAAGAGTCAGTGGTGGAGGCCTGGAGAGGAGACA

52267 TTGTGAGGGGTAGAGGGAGAGGAGACAAGGGATGGTAGGATAATGAAGGAATGTTTG
 TTTTGTGAGATGGAGTTCACTCTGTCACTGCACCCAGGCTGGAGTGCAGAGGT
 GCAATCTTGGCTCACTGCAGCCTCCGCCTCCAGGTTCAAGCAATCCTCTGCCTCAGCC
 TCCCAAGTAGCTGGGACTACAGGTGTGCCACCACGCCCTGGCTAATTTGTATTTCA
 GTAGAGACAGGGTTGCCATATTGCCAGGCTGGCTCAAATGCCACCTCAGGTGAT
 [C, A]
 CACCCGCTTCAGCCTCCAAAGTGCTGAGATTACAGGCATGAGCTACCGTGCCTGGCCAT
 GAAGGAAGATTGTTAAAAAATTGTTCTTAATATTAAATTAATTGAACACCTGTTCA
 AGCACTGGGCTGGTGCAGAGGGTTTCAGACATGAATCAGATCCAGCACCTCATAGAGCC
 TTAATCTGGCACACACACAGCCACAAGGAGACACAGACAAGGCAGGGTAGGATGAGTG
 GAAGCTAGGAGCAGATGCTGATTGAAACACTGGCTTGTGAGTGAAGGCCCTCTAG

FIG. 3-33

54654	GGCCCCGGCCCCGGCCCCAGGCCAGGCAGTGGCGGCCAAGGACCACGCATCTACTTTCA GAGCCCCCCCAGGGCGCAGGAGAGGGCCGGCTGGCGGATGATGAGGGCCAGTGA GGCGCAAGGGAAGGTACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACC TAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGGAGAGATCT CAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTACGATGCCCTGGGCTT [T, C] CAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCCTCATCTCTGGCCT GCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCAGAAGAAGTGAAGGTCCCC GACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGTACCCCCCGACCTCGTAGAACAG CAATACCGGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAGGCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCTGTCGCCCCCTG GCCCAAGGGGTCTTCCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTCACTTTTGATTTTTATTGTTAT
54679	GGCAGTGGCGCCAAGGACCACGCATCTACTTTCAGAGCCCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGA GGGCCCCGGGCTGGCGGATGATGAGGGCCAGTGAAGGCGCAAGGGAAGGTACCATCAA GTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCT CACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGGAGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGA GCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTACGATGCCCTGGGCTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGA [C, G] TGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCCTCATCTGGCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAG AAGCTGAGCACACCCAGAAGAAGTGAAGGTTCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCAT AGGACAATCGTACCCCCCGACCTCGTAGACAAGAAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAG GCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCTCGTGCCTCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCCCTGCCCC CTCAGTTTCACTTTTGATTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCG [A, C] AGAGGCCCTCATCTCTGGCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACC CCAGAAGAAGTGAAGGCTCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTAC CCCCCGACCTCGTAGACAAGAAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAGGCTGGTTCCATGA GCAGGGCTCTCGTGCCTCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTCACT TTTGATTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCG
54693	AGGACCACGCATCTACTTTCAGAGCCCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCGGCTGGG CGGATGATGAGGGCCCAGTGAAGGCGCAAGGGAAGGTACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGG AGCTACGGAAGCACCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCGCCTCTACG ACTGCCAGGAAGGAGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGG AGAGTGACGATGCCCTGGGCTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTACTGTTACAAACCC [A, C] AGAGGCCCTCATCTCTGGCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACC CCAGAAGAAGTGAAGGCTCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGCTAC CCCCCGACCTCGTAGACAAGAAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAGGCTGGTTCCATGA GCAGGGCTCTCGTGCCTCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTCACT TTTGATTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCG
54706	TACTTCAGAGCCCCCCCCGGGGCCGCAGGAGAGGGCCGGCTGGCGGATGATGAGGG CCCAGTGAAGGCGCAAGGGAAGGTACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCA CCTCAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTCACGCGCCTCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGA GGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTACGATGC CTGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCCTCAT [T, C] TCTGGCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCAGAAGAAGTGA GGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATCGTACCCCCCGACCTCGT AGCAACAGCAATACCGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAGGCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCTCGT TGCCCCCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCCCTGCCCCCTCAGTTTCACTTTTGATTTTT ATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCGCACGGGCCCTT

FIG. 3-34

54712 CAGAGCCCCCCCCGGGGCCCGAGGAGAGGGCCGGCTGGGGGATGATGAGGGCCAGT
 GAGGCGCCAAGGGAGGTACCATCAAGTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAAGCACCTCAA
 CCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTACGCCCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGAT
 CTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCCTGGG
 TTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAACCCACAGAGGCCCTATCTCTGG
 [T, C]
 CTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGCCATGCAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCC
 CGGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATGCTACCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAAC
 AGCAATACCGGGGGACCTGCGGCCAGGCTGGTTCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCC
 TGGCCCAGGGTCTCTCCCCCTGCCCTCAGTTTCACTTTGGATTTTATTGTT
 ATAAAATGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGGCCCTTAATAAAA

54799 GTATGACCCCAAGGAGCTACGGAAGCACCTAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCT
 CACCGCCCTACGACTGCCAGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGA
 GCTCCTGGACATGGAGAGTGACGATGCCCTGGCTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGA
 CTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGGCCCTACATCTCGGCCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGCCATGCA
 GAAGCTGAGCACACCCAGAAGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCA
 [T, C]
 AGGACAATCGTACCCCCCGACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAG
 GCCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGGCTCCTCGTGCCCCCTGGCCAGGGTCTTCCCCCTGCCCT
 CTCAGTTTCACTTTGGATTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTTT
 ATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGGGCCCTTAATAAGCGAGGTAGGGTACGCCCTGGTGCAG
 CTCAAAAAAAAAAAATGATTTCCAGCGGTCCACATTAGAGTTGAAATTCTGGT

54819 GGAAGCACCTAACCTAGAGGAGTGGATCCTGGAGCAGCTACGCCCTACGACTGCC
 AGGAAGAGGAGATCTCAGAACTAGAGATTGACGTGGATGAGCTCTGGACATGGAGAGTG
 ACGATGCCCTGGCTTCCAGGGTCAAGGAGCTGCTGGTTGACTGTTACAAACCCACAGAGG
 CCTTCATCTCGGCCCTGCTGGACAAGATCCGGCCATGCGAGAAGCTGAGCACACCCAGA
 AGAAGTGAGGGTCCCCGACCCAGGCGAACGGTGGCTCCCATAGGACAATGCTACCCCC
 [G, A]
 ACCTCGTAGCAACAGCAATACGGGGGACCCCTGCGGCCAGGCTGGTTCCATGAGCAGGG
 CTCCCTCGTCCCCCTGGCCCAGGGTCTTCCCCCTGCCCTCAGTTTCACTTTGGAA
 TTTTTTATTGTTATTAAACTGATGGGACTTTGTGTTTATATTGACTCTGCGGCACGG
 GCCCTTAATAAGCGAGGTAGGGTACGCCCTGGTGCAGCTAAAAAAAAAAAAAA
 TGATTTCCAGCGGTCCACATTAGAGTTGAAATTCTGGTGGGAGAATCTACCTTGTT

55499 TTGTTTCTAATACCTCTTGTCAATTCTAAATATCTTAAATTATTTAAAAAATATATAT
 ACAGTATTGAATGCCCTACTGTGTGCTAGGTACAGTTCTAAACACTTGGGTTACAGCAGCG
 AACAAAATAAGGTGCTTACCCCTCATAGAACATAGATTCTAGCATGGTATCTACTGTATC
 ATACAGTAGATAACAATAAGTAAACTATATTGAATATTAGAACATGGCAGATGCTATGGAA
 AAAGAGTCAGACAAGTAAAGACGATTGTTAGGGTACCCAGGTTGCAATTAAATATGGT
 [C, T]
 GTCAGAGCAGGCCACTGAGGTGACATGACATTAAAGCATAAACATGGAGGAGGAGGAG
 TAAGCCTGAGCTGCTTAGGCTTCCGGGGCAGCCAAGCCATTCCGTGGCACTAGGAGCC
 TGGTGGTTCCGATTCACCTTGATAACTGCATTCTCTAAGATATGGGAGGGAGTT
 TTCTCCTATTGTTTAAGTATTAACTCCAGCTAGTCCAGCCTGTTAGTGTACCTA
 ATCTTATAGCAAATATGAGGTACCGGTAACATTATGCCCTTCTCACAGAGGCACT

FIG. 3-35

56825 ACTGATGGCTCAAAGGGTGTGAAAAAGTCAGTGATGCTCCCCCTTCTACTCCAGATCCT
GTCCTTCTGGAGCAAGGTTGAGGGAGTAGGTTTGAAAGAGTCCTTAATATGTGGTGG
ACAGGCCAGGAGTTAGAGAAAGGGCTGGCTCTGTTTACCTGCTACTGGCTAGCCAG
CCCAGGGACCACATCAATGTGAGAGGAAGCCTCCACCTCATGTTTCAAACCTTAATACTG
GAGACTGGCTGAGAACACTACGGACAACATCCTTCTGTCTGAAACAAACAGTCACAAGCA
[C,A]
AGGAAGAGGCTGGGGACTAGAAAGAGGCCCTGCCCTAGAAAGCTCAGATCTGGCTT
CTGTTACTCATACTCGGGTGGGCTCCTTAGTCAGATGCCCTAAACATTGCTAAAGCT
CGATGGGTTCTGGAGGACAGTGTGGCTTGTCACAGGCCCTAGAGTCTGAGGGAGGGAGTG
GGAGTCTCAGCAATCTCTGGCTTGCTCATGGCAACCACTGCTCACCTCAACATG
CCTGGTTAGGCAGCAGCTGGGCTGGGAAGAGGTGGCAGAGTCTCAAAGCTGAGAT
58871 CGTCACCCACCAACCCCTGCCGCACTCCAGCTTAAACAAGGGCTGTCTAGATATT
CATTTTAACTACCTCCACCTTGGAAACAAATTGCTGAAGGGAGAGGATTGCAATGACCA
ACCACCTTGTGGACGCCTGCACACCTGTCTTCTGCTTCAACCTGAAAGATTCTGA
TGATGATAATCTGGACACAGAACGCCGGCACGGTGGCTAGCCTGTAATCTCAGCACTT
TGGGAGGCCTCAGCAGGTGGATCACCTGAGATCAAGAGTTGAGAACAGCCTGACCAACA
[T,A]
GGTGAACCCCGTCTACTAAAAATACAAAATTAGCCAGGTGTGGTGGCACATACCTG
TAATCCCAGCTACTCTGGAGGCTGAGGCAGGAGAATCGCTGAACCCACAAGGCAGAGGT
TGCAGTGAGGCAGAGATCATGCCATTGCACTCCAGCCTGTGCAACAAAGAGCCAAACTCCAT
CTCAAAAAAA

FIG.3-36

ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS,
NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING
HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES
THEREOF

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is in the field of kinase proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, recombinant DNA molecules, and protein production. The present invention specifically provides novel peptides and proteins that effect protein phosphorylation and nucleic acid molecules encoding such peptide and protein molecules, all of which are useful in the development of human therapeutics and diagnostic compositions and methods.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Protein Kinases

Kinases regulate many different cell proliferation, differentiation, and signaling processes by adding phosphate groups to proteins. Uncontrolled signaling has been implicated in a variety of disease conditions including inflammation, cancer, arteriosclerosis, and psoriasis. Reversible protein phosphorylation is the main strategy for controlling activities of eukaryotic cells. It is estimated that more than 1000 of the 10,000 proteins active in a typical mammalian cell are phosphorylated. The high energy phosphate, which drives activation, is generally transferred from adenosine triphosphate molecules (ATP) to a particular protein by protein kinases and removed from that protein by protein phosphatases. Phosphorylation occurs in response to extracellular signals (hormones, neurotransmitters, growth and differentiation factors, etc), cell cycle checkpoints, and environmental or nutritional stresses and is roughly analogous to turning on a molecular switch. When the switch goes on, the appropriate protein kinase activates a metabolic enzyme, regulatory protein, receptor, cytoskeletal protein, ion channel or pump, or transcription factor.

The kinases comprise the largest known protein group, a superfamily of enzymes with widely varied functions and specificities. They are usually named after their substrate, their regulatory molecules, or some aspect of a mutant phenotype. With regard to substrates, the protein kinases may be roughly divided into two groups; those that phosphorylate tyrosine residues (protein tyrosine kinases, PTK) and those that phosphorylate serine or threonine residues (serine/threonine kinases, STK). A few protein kinases have dual specificity and phosphorylate threonine and tyrosine residues. Almost all kinases contain a similar 250-300 amino acid catalytic domain. The N-terminal domain, which contains subdomains I-IV, generally folds into a two-lobed structure, which binds and orients the ATP (or GTP) donor molecule. The larger C terminal lobe, which contains subdomains VI A-XI, binds the protein substrate and carries out the transfer of the gamma phosphate from ATP to the hydroxyl group of a serine, threonine, or tyrosine residue. Subdomain V spans the two lobes.

The kinases may be categorized into families by the different amino acid sequences (generally between 5 and 100 residues) located on either side of, or inserted into loops of, the kinase domain. These added amino acid sequences allow the regulation of each kinase as it recognizes and interacts with its target protein. The primary structure of the kinase domains is conserved and can be further subdivided into 11 subdomains. Each of the 11 subdomains contains specific residues and motifs or patterns of amino acids that

are characteristic of that subdomain and are highly conserved (Hardie, G. and Hanks, S. (1995) *The Protein Kinase Facts Books*, Vol I:7-20 Academic Press, San Diego, Calif.).

The second messenger dependent protein kinases primarily mediate the effects of second messengers such as cyclic AMP (cAMP), cyclic GMP, inositol triphosphate, phosphatidylinositol, 3,4,5-triphosphate, cyclic-ADPribose, arachidonic acid, diacylglycerol and calcium-calmodulin. The cyclic-AMP dependent protein kinases (PKA) are important members of the STK family. Cyclic-AMP is an intracellular mediator of hormone action in all prokaryotic and animal cells that have been studied. Such hormone-induced cellular responses include thyroid hormone secretion, cortisol secretion, progesterone secretion, glycogen breakdown, bone resorption, and regulation of heart rate and force of heart muscle contraction. PKA is found in all animal cells and is thought to account for the effects of cyclic-AMP in most of these cells. Altered PKA expression is implicated in a variety of disorders and diseases including cancer, thyroid disorders, diabetes, atherosclerosis, and cardiovascular disease (Isselbacher, K. J. et al. (1994) *Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine*, McGraw-Hill, New York, N.Y., pp. 416-431, 1887).

Calcium-calmodulin (CaM) dependent protein kinases are also members of STK family. Calmodulin is a calcium receptor that mediates many calcium regulated processes by binding to target proteins in response to the binding of calcium. The principle target protein in these processes is CaM dependent protein kinases. CaM-kinases are involved in regulation of smooth muscle contraction (MLC kinase), glycogen breakdown (phosphorylase kinase), and neurotransmission (CaM kinase I and CaM kinase II). CaM kinase I phosphorylates a variety of substrates including the neurotransmitter related proteins synapsin I and II, the gene transcription regulator, CREB, and the cystic fibrosis conductance regulator protein, CFTR (Haribabu, B. et al. (1995) *EMBO Journal* 14:3679-86). CaM II kinase also phosphorylates synapsin at different sites, and controls the synthesis of catecholamines in the brain through phosphorylation and activation of tyrosine hydroxylase. Many of the CaM kinases are activated by phosphorylation in addition to binding to CaM. The kinase may autophosphorylate itself, or be phosphorylated by another kinase as part of a "kinase cascade".

Another ligand-activated protein kinase is 5'-AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK) (Gao, G. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 15:8675-81). Mammalian AMPK is a regulator of fatty acid and sterol synthesis through phosphorylation of the enzymes acetyl-CoA carboxylase and hydroxymethylglutaryl-CoA reductase and mediates responses of these pathways to cellular stresses such as heat shock and depletion of glucose and ATP. AMPK is a heterotimeric complex comprised of a catalytic alpha subunit and two non-catalytic beta and gamma subunits that are believed to regulate the activity of the alpha subunit. Subunits of AMPK have a much wider distribution in non-lipogenic tissues such as brain, heart, spleen, and lung than expected. This distribution suggests that its role may extend beyond regulation of lipid metabolism alone.

The mitogen-activated protein kinases (MAP) are also members of the STK family. MAP kinases also regulate intracellular signaling pathways. They mediate signal transduction from the cell surface to the nucleus via phosphorylation cascades. Several subgroups have been identified, and each manifests different substrate specificities and responds to distinct extracellular stimuli (Egan, S. E. and Weinberg, R. A. (1993) *Nature* 365:781-783). MAP kinase signaling

pathways are present in mammalian cells as well as in yeast. The extracellular stimuli that activate mammalian pathways include epidermal growth factor (EGF), ultraviolet light, hyperosmolar medium, heat shock, endotoxic lipopolysaccharide (LPS), and pro-inflammatory cytokines such as tumor necrosis factor (TNF) and interleukin-1 (IL-1).

PRK (proliferation-related kinase) is a serum/cytokine inducible STK that is involved in regulation of the cell cycle and cell proliferation in human megakaryocytic cells (Li, B. et al. (1996) *J. Biol. Chem.* 271:19402-8). PRK is related to the polo (derived from humans polo gene) family of STKs implicated in cell division. PRK is downregulated in lung tumor tissue and may be a proto-oncogene whose deregulated expression in normal tissue leads to oncogenic transformation. Altered MAP kinase expression is implicated in a variety of disease conditions including cancer, inflammation, immune disorders, and disorders affecting growth and development.

The cyclin-dependent protein kinases (CDKs) are another group of STKs that control the progression of cells through the cell cycle. Cyclins are small regulatory proteins that act by binding to and activating CDKs that then trigger various phases of the cell cycle by phosphorylating and activating selected proteins involved in the mitotic process. CDKs are unique in that they require multiple inputs to become activated. In addition to the binding of cyclin, CDK activation requires the phosphorylation of a specific threonine residue and the dephosphorylation of a specific tyrosine residue.

Protein tyrosine kinases, PTKs, specifically phosphorylate tyrosine residues on their target proteins and may be divided into transmembrane, receptor PTKs and nontransmembrane, non-receptor PTKs. Transmembrane protein-tyrosine kinases are receptors for most growth factors. Binding of growth factor to the receptor activates the transfer of a phosphate group from ATP to selected tyrosine side chains of the receptor and other specific proteins. Growth factors (GF) associated with receptor PTKs include; epidermal GF, platelet-derived GF, fibroblast GF, hepatocyte GF, insulin and insulin-like GFs, nerve GF, vascular endothelial GF, and macrophage colony stimulating factor.

Non-receptor PTKs lack transmembrane regions and, instead, form complexes with the intracellular regions of cell surface receptors. Such receptors that function through non-receptor PTKs include those for cytokines, hormones (growth hormone and prolactin) and antigen-specific receptors on T and B lymphocytes.

Many of these PTKs were first identified as the products of mutant oncogenes in cancer cells where their activation was no longer subject to normal cellular controls. In fact, about one third of the known oncogenes encode PTKs, and it is well known that cellular transformation (oncogenesis) is often accompanied by increased tyrosine phosphorylation activity (Carbonneau H and Tonks NK (1992) *Annu. Rev. Cell. Biol.* 8:463-93). Regulation of PTK activity may therefore be an important strategy in controlling some types of cancer.

LIM Domain Kinases

The novel human protein, and encoding gene, provided by the present invention is related to the family of serine/threonine kinases in general, particularly LIM domain kinases (LIMK), and shows the highest degree of similarity to LIMK2, and the LIMK2b isoform (Genbank gi8051618) in particular (see the amino acid sequence alignment of the protein of the present invention against LIMK2b provided in

FIG. 2). LIMK proteins generally have serine/threonine kinase activity. The protein of the present invention may be a novel alternative splice form of the art-known protein provided in Genbank gi8051618; however, the structure of the gene provided by the present invention is different from the art-known gene of gi8051618 and the first exon of the gene of the present invention is novel, suggesting a novel gene rather than an alternative splice form. Furthermore, the protein of the present invention lacks an LIM domain relative to gi8051618. The protein of the present invention does contain the kinase catalytic domain.

Approximately 40 LIM proteins, named for the LIM domains they contain, are known to exist in eukaryotes. LIM domains are conserved, cystein-rich structures that contain 2 zinc fingers that are thought to modulate protein-protein interactions. LIMK1 and LIMK2 are members of a LIM subfamily characterized by 2 N-terminal LIM domains and a C-terminal protein kinase domain. LIMK1 and LIMK2 mRNA expression varies greatly between different tissues. The protein kinase domains of LIMK1 and LIMK2 contain a unique sequence motif comprising Asp-Leu-Asn-Ser-His-Asn in subdomain VIB and a strongly basic insert between subdomains VII and VIII (Okano et al., *J. Biol. Chem.* 270 (52), 31321-31330 (1995)). The protein kinase domain present in LIMKs is significantly different than other kinase domains, sharing about 32% identity.

LIMK is activated by ROCK (a downstream effector of Rho) via phosphorylation. LIMK then phosphorylates cofilin, which inhibits its actin-depolymerizing activity, thereby leading to Rho-induced reorganization of the actin cytoskeleton (Maekawa et al., *Science* 285: 895-898, 1999).

The LIMK2a and LIMK2b alternative transcript forms are differentially expressed in a tissue-specific manner and are generated by variation in transcriptional initiation utilizing alternative promoters. LIMK2a contains 2 LIM domains, a PDZ domain (a domain that functions in protein-protein interactions targeting the protein to the submembranous compartment), and a kinase domain; whereas LIMK2b just has 1.5 LIM domains. Alteration of LIMK2a and LIMK2b regulation has been observed in some cancer cell lines (Osada et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 229: 582-589, 1996).

For a further review of LIMK proteins, see Nomoto et al, *Gene* 236 (2), 259-271 (1999).

Kinase proteins, particularly members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, are a major target for drug action and development. Accordingly, it is valuable to the field of pharmaceutical development to identify and characterize previously unknown members of this subfamily of kinase proteins. The present invention advances the state of the art by providing previously unidentified human kinase proteins that have homology to members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based in part on the identification of amino acid sequences of human kinase peptides and proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, as well as allelic variants and other mammalian orthologs thereof. These unique peptide sequences, and nucleic acid sequences that encode these peptides, can be used as models for the development of human therapeutic targets, aid in the identification of therapeutic proteins, and serve as targets for the development of human therapeutic agents that modulate kinase activity in cells and tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1

indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE SHEETS

FIG. 1 provides the nucleotide sequence of a cDNA molecule that encodes the kinase protein of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:1) In addition, structure and functional information is provided, such as ATG start, stop and tissue distribution, where available, that allows one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

FIG. 2 provides the predicted amino acid sequence of the kinase of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:2) In addition structure and functional information such as protein family, function, and modification sites is provided where available, allowing one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence.

FIG. 3 provides genomic sequences that span the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. (SEQ ID NO:3) In addition structure and functional information, such as intron/exon structure, promoter location, etc., is provided where available, allowing one to readily determine specific uses of inventions based on this molecular sequence. As illustrated in FIG. 3, SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

General Description

The present invention is based on the sequencing of the human genome. During the sequencing and assembly of the human genome, analysis of the sequence information revealed previously unidentified fragments of the human genome that encode peptides that share structural and/or sequence homology to protein/peptide/domains identified and characterized within the art as being a kinase protein or part of a kinase protein and are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily. Utilizing these sequences, additional genomic sequences were assembled and transcript and/or cDNA sequences were isolated and characterized. Based on this analysis, the present invention provides amino acid sequences of human kinase peptides and proteins that are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily, nucleic acid sequences in the form of transcript sequences, cDNA sequences and/or genomic sequences that encode these kinase peptides and proteins, nucleic acid variation (allelic information), tissue distribution of expression, and information about the closest art known protein/peptide/domain that has structural or sequence homology to the kinase of the present invention.

In addition to being previously unknown, the peptides that are provided in the present invention are selected based on their ability to be used for the development of commercially important products and services. Specifically, the present peptides are selected based on homology and/or structural relatedness to known kinase proteins of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily and the expression pattern observed. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The art has clearly established the commercial importance of

members of this family of proteins and proteins that have expression patterns similar to that of the present gene. Some of the more specific features of the peptides of the present invention, and the uses thereof, are described herein, particularly in the Background of the Invention and in the annotation provided in the Figures, and/or are known within the art for each of the known serine/threonine kinase family or subfamily of kinase proteins.

Specific Embodiments

Peptide Molecules

The present invention provides nucleic acid sequences that encode protein molecules that have been identified as being members of the kinase family of proteins and are related to the serine/threonine kinase subfamily (protein sequences are provided in FIG. 2, transcript/cDNA sequences are provided in FIG. 1 and genomic sequences are provided in FIG. 3). The peptide sequences provided in FIG. 2, as well as the obvious variants described herein, particularly allelic variants as identified herein and using the information in FIG. 3, will be referred herein as the kinase peptides of the present invention, kinase peptides, or peptides/proteins of the present invention.

The present invention provides isolated peptide and protein molecules that consist of, consist essentially of, or comprise the amino acid sequences of the kinase peptides disclosed in the FIG. 2, (encoded by the nucleic acid molecule shown in FIG. 1, transcript/cDNA or FIG. 3, genomic sequence), as well as all obvious variants of these peptides that are within the art to make and use. Some of these variants are described in detail below.

As used herein, a peptide is said to be "isolated" or "purified" when it is substantially free of cellular material or free of chemical precursors or other chemicals. The peptides of the present invention can be purified to homogeneity or other degrees of purity. The level of purification will be based on the intended use. The critical feature is that the preparation allows for the desired function of the peptide, even if in the presence of considerable amounts of other components (the features of an isolated nucleic acid molecule is discussed below).

In some uscs, "substantially free of cellular material" includes preparations of the peptide having less than about 30% (by dry weight) other proteins (i.e., contaminating protein), less than about 20% other proteins, less than about 10% other proteins, or less than about 5% other proteins. When the peptide is recombinantly produced, it can also be substantially free of culture medium, i.e., culture medium represents less than about 20% of the volume of the protein preparation.

The language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the peptide in which it is separated from chemical precursors or other chemicals that are involved in its synthesis. In one embodiment, the language "substantially free of chemical precursors or other chemicals" includes preparations of the kinase peptide having less than about 30% (by dry weight) chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 20% chemical precursors or other chemicals, less than about 10% chemical precursors or other chemicals, or less than about 5% chemical precursors or other chemicals.

The isolated kinase peptide can be purified from cells that naturally express it, purified from cells that have been altered to express it (recombinant), or synthesized using known protein synthesis methods. Experimental data as

provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. For example, a nucleic acid molecule encoding the kinase peptide is cloned into an expression vector, the expression vector introduced into a host cell and the protein expressed in the host cell. The protein can then be isolated from the cells by an appropriate purification scheme using standard protein purification techniques. Many of these techniques are described in detail below.

Accordingly, the present invention provides proteins that consist of the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). The amino acid sequence of such a protein is provided in FIG. 2. A protein consists of an amino acid sequence when the amino acid sequence is the final amino acid sequence of the protein.

The present invention further provides proteins that consist essentially of the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). A protein consists essentially of an amino acid sequence when such an amino acid sequence is present with only a few additional amino acid residues, for example from about 1 to about 100 or so additional residues, typically from 1 to about 20 additional residues in the final protein.

The present invention further provides proteins that comprise the amino acid sequences provided in FIG. 2 (SEQ ID NO:2), for example, proteins encoded by the transcript/cDNA nucleic acid sequences shown in FIG. 1 (SEQ ID NO:1) and the genomic sequences provided in FIG. 3 (SEQ ID NO:3). A protein comprises an amino acid sequence when the amino acid sequence is at least part of the final amino acid sequence of the protein. In such a fashion, the protein can be only the peptide or have additional amino acid molecules, such as amino acid residues (contiguous encoded sequence) that are naturally associated with it or heterologous amino acid residues/peptide sequences. Such a protein can have a few additional amino acid residues or can comprise several hundred or more additional amino acids. The preferred classes of proteins that are comprised of the kinase peptides of the present invention are the naturally occurring mature proteins. A brief description of how various types of these proteins can be made/isolated is provided below.

The kinase peptides of the present invention can be attached to heterologous sequences to form chimeric or fusion proteins. Such chimeric and fusion proteins comprise a kinase peptide operatively linked to a heterologous protein having an amino acid sequence not substantially homologous to the kinase peptide. "Operatively linked" indicates that the kinase peptide and the heterologous protein are fused in-frame. The heterologous protein can be fused to the N-terminus or C-terminus of the kinase peptide.

In some uses, the fusion protein does not affect the activity of the kinase peptide per se. For example, the fusion protein can include, but is not limited to, enzymatic fusion proteins, for example beta-galactosidase fusions, yeast two-hybrid GAL fusions, poly-His fusions, MYC-tagged, HI-tagged and Ig fusions. Such fusion proteins, particularly poly-His fusions, can facilitate the purification of recombinant kinase peptide. In certain host cells (e.g., mammalian host cells), expression and/or secretion of a protein can be increased by using a heterologous signal sequence.

A chimeric or fusion protein can be produced by standard recombinant DNA techniques. For example, DNA fragments coding for the different protein sequences are ligated together in-frame in accordance with conventional techniques. In another embodiment, the fusion gene can be synthesized by conventional techniques including automated DNA synthesizers. Alternatively, PCR amplification of gene fragments can be carried out using anchor primers which give rise to complementary overhangs between two consecutive gene fragments which can subsequently be annealed and re-amplified to generate a chimeric gene sequence (see Ausubel et al., *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, 1992). Moreover, many expression vectors are commercially available that already encode a fusion moiety (e.g., a GST protein). A kinase peptide-encoding nucleic acid can be cloned into such an expression vector such that the fusion moiety is linked in-frame to the kinase peptide.

As mentioned above, the present invention also provides and enables obvious variants of the amino acid sequence of the proteins of the present invention, such as naturally occurring mature forms of the peptide, allelic/sequence variants of the peptides, non-naturally occurring recombinantly derived variants of the peptides, and orthologs and paralogs of the peptides. Such variants can readily be generated using art-known techniques in the fields of recombinant nucleic acid technology and protein biochemistry. It is understood, however, that variants exclude any amino acid sequences disclosed prior to the invention.

Such variants can readily be identified/made using molecular techniques and the sequence information disclosed herein. Further, such variants can readily be distinguished from other peptides based on sequence and/or structural homology to the kinase peptides of the present invention. The degree of homology/identity present will be based primarily on whether the peptide is a functional variant or non-functional variant, the amount of divergence present in the paralog family and the evolutionary distance between the orthologs.

To determine the percent identity of two amino acid sequences or two nucleic acid sequences, the sequences are aligned for optimal comparison purposes (e.g., gaps can be introduced in one or both of a first and a second amino acid or nucleic acid sequence for optimal alignment and non-homologous sequences can be disregarded for comparison purposes). In a preferred embodiment, at least 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, or 90% or more of the length of a reference sequence is aligned for comparison purposes. The amino acid residues or nucleotides at corresponding amino acid positions or nucleotide positions are then compared. When a position in the first sequence is occupied by the same amino acid residue or nucleotide as the corresponding position in the second sequence, then the molecules are identical at that position (as used herein amino acid or nucleic acid "identity" is equivalent to amino acid or nucleic acid "homology"). The percent identity between the two sequences is a function of the number of identical positions shared by the sequences, taking into account the number of gaps, and the length of each gap, which need to be introduced for optimal alignment of the two sequences.

The comparison of sequences and determination of percent identity and similarity between two sequences can be accomplished using a mathematical algorithm. (*Computational Molecular Biology*, Lesk, A. M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; *Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects*, Smith, D. W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; *Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part 1*, Griffin, A. M., and Griffin, H. G.,

eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; *Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology*, von Heinje, G., Academic Press, 1987; and *Sequence Analysis Primer*, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991). In a preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid sequences is determined using the Needleman and Wunsch (*J. Mol. Biol.* (48):444-453 (1970)) algorithm which has been incorporated into the GAP program in the GCG software package (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using either a Blossom 62 matrix or a PAM250 matrix, and a gap weight of 16, 14, 12, 10, 8, 6, or 4 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In yet another preferred embodiment, the percent identity between two nucleotide sequences is determined using the GAP program in the GCG software package (Devereux, J., et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 12(1):387 (1984)) (available at <http://www.gcg.com>), using a NWS-gapDNA.CMP matrix and a gap weight of 40, 50, 60, 70, or 80 and a length weight of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6. In another embodiment, the percent identity between two amino acid or nucleotide sequences is determined using the algorithm of E. Myers and W. Miller (CABIOS, 4:11-17 (1989)) which has been incorporated into the ALIGN program (version 2.0), using a PAM120 weight residue table, a gap length penalty of 12 and a gap penalty of 4.

The nucleic acid and protein sequences of the present invention can further be used as a "query sequence" to perform a search against sequence databases to, for example, identify other family members or related sequences. Such searches can be performed using the NBLAST and XBLAST programs (version 2.0) of Altschul, et al. (*J. Mol. Biol.* 215:403-10 (1990)). BLAST nucleotide searches can be performed with the NBLAST program, score=100, wordlength=12 to obtain nucleotide sequences homologous to the nucleic acid molecules of the invention. BLAST protein searches can be performed with the XBLAST program, score=50, wordlength=3 to obtain amino acid sequences homologous to the proteins of the invention. To obtain gapped alignments for comparison purposes, Gapped BLAST can be utilized as described in Altschul et al. (*Nucleic Acids Res.* 25(17):3389-3402 (1997)). When utilizing BLAST and gapped BLAST programs, the default parameters of the respective programs (e.g., XBLAST and NBLAST) can be used.

Full-length pre-processed forms, as well as mature processed forms, of proteins that comprise one of the peptides of the present invention can readily be identified as having complete sequence identity to one of the kinase peptides of the present invention as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the kinase peptide provided herein. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

Allelic variants of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as being a human protein having a high degree (significant) of sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide as well as being encoded by the same genetic locus as the kinase peptide provided herein. Genetic locus can readily be determined based on the genomic information provided in FIG. 3, such as the genomic sequence mapped to the reference human. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data. As used herein, two proteins (or a region of

the proteins) have significant homology when the amino acid sequences are typically at least about 70-80%, 80-90%, and more typically at least about 90-95% or more homologous. A significantly homologous amino acid sequence, according to the present invention, will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under stringent conditions as more fully described below.

FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Paralogs of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide, as being encoded by a gene from humans, and as having similar activity or function. Two proteins will typically be considered paralogs when the amino acid sequences are typically at least about 60% or greater, and more typically at least about 70% or greater homology through a given region or domain. Such paralogs will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions as more fully described below.

Orthologs of a kinase peptide can readily be identified as having some degree of significant sequence homology/identity to at least a portion of the kinase peptide as well as being encoded by a gene from another organism. Preferred orthologs will be isolated from mammals, preferably primates, for the development of human therapeutic targets and agents. Such orthologs will be encoded by a nucleic acid sequence that will hybridize to a kinase peptide encoding nucleic acid molecule under moderate to stringent conditions, as more fully described below, depending on the degree of relatedness of the two organisms yielding the proteins.

Non-naturally occurring variants of the kinase peptides of the present invention can readily be generated using recombinant techniques. Such variants include, but are not limited to deletions, additions and substitutions in the amino acid sequence of the kinase peptide. For example, one class of substitutions are conserved amino acid substitution. Such substitutions are those that substitute a given amino acid in a kinase peptide by another amino acid of like characteristics. Typically seen as conservative substitutions are the replacements, one for another, among the aliphatic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu, and Ile; interchange of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; exchange of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; substitution between the amide residues Asn and Gln; exchange of the basic residues Lys and Arg; and replacements among the aromatic residues Phe and Tyr. Guidance concerning which amino acid changes are likely to be phenotypically silent are found in Bowie et al., *Science* 247:1306-1310 (1990).

Variant kinase peptides can be fully functional or can lack function in one or more activities, e.g. ability to bind substrate, ability to phosphorylate substrate, ability to mediate signaling, etc. Fully functional variants typically contain only conservative variation or variation in non-critical residues or in non-critical regions. FIG. 2 provides the result of protein analysis and can be used to identify critical domains/regions. Functional variants can also contain substitution of similar amino acids that result in no change or an insignificant change in function. Alternatively, such substitutions may positively or negatively affect function to some degree.

Non-functional variants typically contain one or more non-conservative amino acid substitutions, deletions, insertions, inversions, or truncation or a substitution, insertion, inversion, or deletion in a critical residue or critical region.

Amino acids that are essential for function can be identified by methods known in the art, such as site-directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (Cunningham et al., *Science* 244:1081-1085 (1989)), particularly using the results provided in FIG. 2. The latter procedure introduces single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule. The resulting mutant molecules are then tested for biological activity such as kinase activity or in assays such as an *in vitro* proliferative activity. Sites that are critical for binding partner/substrate binding can also be determined by structural analysis such as crystallization, nuclear magnetic resonance or photoaffinity labeling (Smith et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 224:899-904 (1992); de Vos et al. *Science* 255:306-312 (1992)).

The present invention further provides fragments of the kinase peptides, in addition to proteins and peptides that comprise and consist of such fragments, particularly those comprising the residues identified in FIG. 2. The fragments to which the invention pertains, however, are not to be construed as encompassing fragments that may be disclosed publicly prior to the present invention.

As used herein, a fragment comprises at least 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, or more contiguous amino acid residues from a kinase peptide. Such fragments can be chosen based on the ability to retain one or more of the biological activities of the kinase peptide or could be chosen for the ability to perform a function, e.g. bind a substrate or act as an immunogen. Particularly important fragments are biologically active fragments, peptides that are, for example, about 8 or more amino acids in length. Such fragments will typically comprise a domain or motif of the kinase peptide, e.g., active site, a transmembrane domain or a substrate-binding domain. Further, possible fragments include, but are not limited to, domain or motif containing fragments, soluble peptide fragments, and fragments containing immunogenic structures. Predicted domains and functional sites are readily identifiable by computer programs well known and readily available to those of skill in the art (e.g., PROSITE analysis). The results of one such analysis are provided in FIG. 2.

Polypeptides often contain amino acids other than the 20 amino acids commonly referred to as the 20 naturally occurring amino acids. Further, many amino acids, including the terminal amino acids, may be modified by natural processes, such as processing and other post-translational modifications, or by chemical modification techniques well known in the art. Common modifications that occur naturally in kinase peptides are described in basic texts, detailed monographs, and the research literature, and they are well known to those of skill in the art (some of these features are identified in FIG. 2).

Known modifications include, but are not limited to, acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphotidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent crosslinks, formation of cystine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation, iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pro-

teolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination.

Such modifications are well known to those of skill in the art and have been described in great detail in the scientific literature. Several particularly common modifications, glycosylation, lipid attachment, sulfation, gamma-carboxylation of glutamic acid residues, hydroxylation and ADP-ribosylation, for instance, are described in most basic texts, such as *Proteins—Structure and Molecular Properties*, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993). Many detailed reviews are available on this subject, such as by Wold, F., *Posttranslational Covalent Modification of Proteins*, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York 1-12 (1983); Seifter et al. (*Meth. Enzymol.* 182: 626-646 (1990)) and Rattan et al. (*Ann. N.Y. Acad. Sci.* 663:48-62 (1992)).

Accordingly, the kinase peptides of the present invention also encompass derivatives or analogs in which a substituted amino acid residue is not one encoded by the genetic code, in which a substituent group is included, in which the mature kinase peptide is fused with another compound, such as a compound to increase the half-life of the kinase peptide (for example, polyethylene glycol), or in which the additional amino acids are fused to the mature kinase peptide, such as a leader or secretory sequence or a sequence for purification of the mature kinase peptide or a pro-protein sequence.

Protein/Peptide Uses

The proteins of the present invention can be used in substantial and specific assays related to the functional information provided in the Figures; to raise antibodies or to elicit another immune response; as a reagent (including the labeled reagent) in assays designed to quantitatively determine levels of the protein (or its binding partner or ligand) in biological fluids; and as markers for tissues in which the corresponding protein is preferentially expressed (either constitutively or at a particular stage of tissue differentiation or development or in a disease state). Where the protein binds or potentially binds to another protein or ligand (such as, for example, in a kinase-effector protein interaction or kinase-ligand interaction), the protein can be used to identify the binding partner/ligand so as to develop a system to identify inhibitors of the binding interaction. Any or all of these uses are capable of being developed into reagent grade or kit format for commercialization as commercial products.

Methods for performing the uses listed above are well known to those skilled in the art. References disclosing such methods include "Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual", 2d ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Sambrook, J., E. F. Fritsch and T. Maniatis eds., 1989, and "Methods in Enzymology: Guide to Molecular Cloning Techniques", Academic Press, Berger, S. L. and A. R. Kimmel eds., 1987.

The potential uses of the peptides of the present invention are based primarily on the source of the protein as well as the class/action of the protein. For example, kinases isolated from humans and their human/mammalian orthologs serve as targets for identifying agents for use in mammalian therapeutic applications, e.g. a human drug, particularly in modulating a biological or pathological response in a cell or tissue that expresses the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant

brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. A large percentage of pharmaceutical agents are being developed that modulate the activity of kinase proteins, particularly members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily (see Background of the Invention). The structural and functional information provided in the Background and Figures provide specific and substantial uses for the molecules of the present invention, particularly in combination with the expression information provided in FIG. 1. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Such uses can readily be determined using the information provided herein, that which is known in the art, and routine experimentation.

The proteins of the present invention (including variants and fragments that may have been disclosed prior to the present invention) are useful for biological assays related to kinases that are related to members of the serine/threonine kinase subfamily. Such assays involve any of the known kinase functions or activities or properties useful for diagnosis and treatment of kinase-related conditions that are specific for the subfamily of kinases that the one of the present invention belongs to, particularly in cells and tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

The proteins of the present invention are also useful in drug screening assays, in cell-based or cell-free systems. Cell-based systems can be native, i.e., cells that normally express the kinase, as a biopsy or expanded in cell culture. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. In an alternate embodiment, cell-based assays involve recombinant host cells expressing the kinase protein.

The polypeptides can be used to identify compounds that modulate kinase activity of the protein in its natural state or an altered form that causes a specific disease or pathology associated with the kinase. Both the kinases of the present invention and appropriate variants and fragments can be used in high-throughput screens to assay candidate compounds for the ability to bind to the kinase. These compounds can be further screened against a functional kinase to determine the effect of the compound on the kinase activity. Further, these compounds can be tested in animal or invertebrate systems to determine activity/effectiveness. Compounds can be identified that activate (agonist) or inactivate (antagonist) the kinase to a desired degree.

Further, the proteins of the present invention can be used to screen a compound for the ability to stimulate or inhibit interaction between the kinase protein and a molecule that normally interacts with the kinase protein, e.g. a substrate or a component of the signal pathway that the kinase protein normally interacts (for example, another kinase). Such assays typically include the steps of combining the kinase protein with a candidate compound under conditions that allow the kinase protein, or fragment, to interact with the target molecule, and to detect the formation of a complex between the protein and the target or to detect the biochemical consequence of the interaction with the kinase protein and the target, such as any of the associated effects of signal

transduction such as protein phosphorylation, cAMP turnover, and adenylate cyclase activation, etc.

Candidate compounds include, for example, 1) peptides such as soluble peptides, including Ig-tailed fusion peptides and members of random peptide libraries (see, e.g., Lam et al., *Nature* 354:82-84 (1991); Houghten et al., *Nature* 354:84-86 (1991)) and combinatorial chemistry-derived molecular libraries made of D- and/or L-configuration amino acids; 2) phosphopeptides (e.g., members of random and partially degenerate, directed phosphopeptide libraries, see, e.g., Songyang et al., *Cell* 72:767-778 (1993)); 3) antibodies (e.g., polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, anti-idiotypic, chimeric, and single chain antibodies as well as Fab, F(ab')₂, Fab expression library fragments, and epitope-binding fragments of antibodies); and 4) small organic and inorganic molecules (e.g., molecules obtained from combinatorial and natural product libraries).

One candidate compound is a soluble fragment of the receptor that competes for substrate binding. Other candidate compounds include mutant kinases or appropriate fragments containing mutations that affect kinase function and thus compete for substrate. Accordingly, a fragment that competes for substrate, for example with a higher affinity, or a fragment that binds substrate but does not allow release, is encompassed by the invention.

The invention further includes other end point assays to identify compounds that modulate (stimulate or inhibit) kinase activity. The assays typically involve an assay of events in the signal transduction pathway that indicate kinase activity. Thus, the phosphorylation of a substrate, activation of a protein, a change in the expression of genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the kinase protein dependent signal cascade can be assayed.

Any of the biological or biochemical functions mediated by the kinase can be used as an endpoint assay. These include all of the biochemical or biochemical/biological events described herein, in the references cited herein, incorporated by reference for these endpoint assay targets, and other functions known to those of ordinary skill in the art or that can be readily identified using the information provided in the Figures, particularly FIG. 2. Specifically, a biological function of a cell or tissues that expresses the kinase can be assayed. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

Binding and/or activating compounds can also be screened by using chimeric kinase proteins in which the amino terminal extracellular domain, or parts thereof, the entire transmembrane domain or subregions, such as any of the seven transmembrane segments or any of the intracellular or extracellular loops and the carboxy terminal intracellular domain, or parts thereof, can be replaced by heterologous domains or subregions. For example, a substrate-binding region can be used that interacts with a different substrate than that which is recognized by the native kinase. Accordingly, a different set of signal transduction components is available as an end-point assay for activation. This allows for assays to be performed in other than the specific host cell from which the kinase is derived.

The proteins of the present invention are also useful in competition binding assays in methods designed to discover compounds that interact with the kinase (e.g. binding part-

ners and/or ligands). Thus, a compound is exposed to a kinase polypeptide under conditions that allow the compound to bind or to otherwise interact with the polypeptide. Soluble kinase polypeptide is also added to the mixture. If the test compound interacts with the soluble kinase polypeptide, it decreases the amount of complex formed or activity from the kinase target. This type of assay is particularly useful in cases in which compounds are sought that interact with specific regions of the kinase. Thus, the soluble polypeptide that competes with the target kinase region is designed to contain peptide sequences corresponding to the region of interest.

To perform cell free drug screening assays, it is sometimes desirable to immobilize either the kinase protein, or fragment, or its target molecule to facilitate separation of complexes from uncomplexed forms of one or both of the proteins, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay.

Techniques for immobilizing proteins on matrices can be used in the drug screening assays. In one embodiment, a fusion protein can be provided which adds a domain that allows the protein to be bound to a matrix. For example, glutathione-S-transferase fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) or glutathione derivatized microtitre plates, which are then combined with the cell lysates (e.g., ^{35}S -labeled) and the candidate compound, and the mixture incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads are washed to remove any unbound label, and the matrix immobilized and radiolabel determined directly, or in the supernatant after the complexes are dissociated. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the matrix, separated by SDS-PAGE, and the level of kinase-binding protein found in the bead fraction quantitated from the gel using standard electrophoretic techniques. For example, either the polypeptide or its target molecule can be immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin using techniques well known in the art. Alternatively, antibodies reactive with the protein but which do not interfere with binding of the protein to its target molecule can be derivatized to the wells of the plate, and the protein trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation. Preparations of a kinase-binding protein and a candidate compound are incubated in the kinase protein-presenting wells and the amount of complex trapped in the well can be quantitated. Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies reactive with the kinase protein target molecule, or which are reactive with kinase protein and compete with the target molecule, as well as enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an enzymatic activity associated with the target molecule.

Agents that modulate one of the kinases of the present invention can be identified using one or more of the above assays, alone or in combination. It is generally preferable to use a cell-based or cell free system first and then confirm activity in an animal or other model system. Such model systems are well known in the art and can readily be employed in this context.

Modulators of kinase protein activity identified according to these drug screening assays can be used to treat a subject with a disorder mediated by the kinase pathway, by treating cells or tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. These methods of treatment include the steps of administering a modulator of

kinase activity in a pharmaceutical composition to a subject in need of such treatment, the modulator being identified as described herein.

In yet another aspect of the invention, the kinase proteins can be used as "bait proteins" in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,283,317; Zervos et al. (1993) *Cell* 72:223-232; Madura et al. (1993) *J. Biol. Chem.* 268:12046-12054; Bartel et al. (1993) *Biotechniques* 14:920-924; Iwabuchi et al. (1993) *Oncogene* 8:1693/1696; and Brent WO94110300), to identify other proteins, which bind to or interact with the kinase and are involved in kinase activity. Such kinase-binding proteins are also likely to be involved in the propagation of signals by the kinase proteins or kinase targets as, for example, downstream elements of a kinase-mediated signaling pathway. Alternatively, such kinase-binding proteins are likely to be kinase inhibitors.

The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. In one construct, the gene that codes for a kinase protein is fused to a gene encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., GAL-4). In the other construct, a DNA sequence, from a library of DNA sequences, that encodes an unidentified protein ("prey" or "sample") is fused to a gene that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the "bait" and the "prey" proteins are able to interact, in vivo, forming a kinase-dependent complex, the DNA-binding and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ) which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the cloned gene which encodes the protein which interacts with the kinase protein.

This invention further pertains to novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to further use an agent identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an agent identified as described herein (e.g., a kinase-modulating agent, an antisense kinase nucleic acid molecule, a kinase-specific antibody, or a kinase-binding partner) can be used in an animal or other model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent. Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal or other model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above-described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

The kinase proteins of the present invention are also useful to provide a target for diagnosing a disease or predisposition to disease mediated by the peptide. Accordingly, the invention provides methods for detecting the presence, or levels of, the protein (or encoding mRNA) in a cell, tissue, or organism. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The method involves contacting a biological sample with a compound capable of interacting with the kinase protein such that the interaction can be detected. Such an assay can be provided in a single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an antibody chip array.

One agent for detecting a protein in a sample is an antibody capable of selectively binding to protein. A bio-

logical sample includes tissues, cells and biological fluids isolated from a subject, as well as tissues, cells and fluids present within a subject.

The peptides of the present invention also provide targets for diagnosing active protein activity, disease, or predisposition to disease, in a patient having a variant peptide, particularly activities and conditions that are known for other members of the family of proteins to which the present one belongs. Thus, the peptide can be isolated from a biological sample and assayed for the presence of a genetic mutation that results in aberrant peptide. This includes amino acid substitution, deletion, insertion, rearrangement, (as the result of aberrant splicing events), and inappropriate post-translational modification. Analytic methods include altered electrophoretic mobility, altered tryptic peptide digest, altered kinase activity in cell-based or cell-free assay, alteration in substrate or antibody-binding pattern, altered isoelectric point, direct amino acid sequencing, and any other of the known assay techniques useful for detecting mutations in a protein. Such an assay can be provided in a single detection format or a multi-detection format such as an antibody chip array.

In vitro techniques for detection of peptide include enzyme linked immunosorbent assays (ELISAs), Western blots, immunoprecipitations and immunofluorescence using a detection reagent, such as an antibody or protein binding agent. Alternatively, the peptide can be detected in vivo in a subject by introducing into the subject a labeled anti-peptide antibody or other types of detection agent. For example, the antibody can be labeled with a radioactive marker whose presence and location in a subject can be detected by standard imaging techniques. Particularly useful are methods that detect the allelic variant of a peptide expressed in a subject and methods which detect fragments of a peptide in a sample.

The peptides are also useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Pharmacogenomics deal with clinically significant hereditary variations in the response to drugs due to altered drug disposition and abnormal action in affected persons. See, e.g., Eichelbaum, M. (*Clin. Exp. Pharmacol. Physiol.* 23(10-11):983-985 (1996)), and Linder, M. W. (*Clin. Chem.* 43(2):254-266 (1997)). The clinical outcomes of these variations result in severe toxicity of therapeutic drugs in certain individuals or therapeutic failure of drugs in certain individuals as a result of individual variation in metabolism. Thus, the genotype of the individual can determine the way a therapeutic compound acts on the body or the way the body metabolizes the compound. Further, the activity of drug metabolizing enzymes effects both the intensity and duration of drug action. Thus, the pharmacogenomics of the individual permit the selection of effective compounds and effective dosages of such compounds for prophylactic or therapeutic treatment based on the individual's genotype. The discovery of genetic polymorphisms in some drug metabolizing enzymes has explained why some patients do not obtain the expected drug effects, show an exaggerated drug effect, or experience serious toxicity from standard drug dosages. Polymorphisms can be expressed in the phenotype of the extensive metabolizer and the phenotype of the poor metabolizer. Accordingly, genetic polymorphism may lead to allelic protein variants of the kinase protein in which one or more of the kinase functions in one population is different from those in another population. The peptides thus allow a target to ascertain a genetic predisposition that can affect treatment modality. Thus, in a ligand-based treatment, polymorphism may give rise to amino terminal extracellular domains and/or other substrate-binding regions that are

more or less active in substrate binding, and kinase activation. Accordingly, substrate dosage would necessarily be modified to maximize the therapeutic effect within a given population containing a polymorphism. As an alternative to genotyping, specific polymorphic peptides could be identified.

The peptides are also useful for treating a disorder characterized by an absence of, inappropriate, or unwanted expression of the protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Accordingly, methods for treatment include the use of the kinase protein or fragments.

Antibodies

The invention also provides antibodies that selectively bind to one of the peptides of the present invention, a protein comprising such a peptide, as well as variants and fragments thereof. As used herein, an antibody selectively binds a target peptide when it binds the target peptide and does not significantly bind to unrelated proteins. An antibody is still considered to selectively bind a peptide even if it also binds to other proteins that are not substantially homologous with the target peptide so long as such proteins share homology with a fragment or domain of the peptide target of the antibody. In this case, it would be understood that antibody binding to the peptide is still selective despite some degree of cross-reactivity.

As used herein, an antibody is defined in terms consistent with that recognized within the art: they are multi-subunit proteins produced by a mammalian organism in response to an antigen challenge. The antibodies of the present invention include polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies, as well as fragments of such antibodies, including, but not limited to, Fab or F(ab)₂, and Fv fragments.

Many methods are known for generating and/or identifying antibodies to a given target peptide. Several such methods are described by Harlow, *Antibodies*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, (1989).

In general, to generate antibodies, an isolated peptide is used as an immunogen and is administered to a mammalian organism, such as a rat, rabbit or mouse. The full-length protein, an antigenic peptide fragment or a fusion protein can be used. Particularly important fragments are those covering functional domains, such as the domains identified in FIG. 2, and domain of sequence homology or divergence amongst the family, such as those that can readily be identified using protein alignment methods and as presented in the Figures.

Antibodies are preferably prepared from regions or discrete fragments of the kinase proteins. Antibodies can be prepared from any region of the peptide as described herein. However, preferred regions will include those involved in function/activity and/or kinase/binding partner interaction. FIG. 2 can be used to identify particularly important regions while sequence alignment can be used to identify conserved and unique sequence fragments.

An antigenic fragment will typically comprise at least 8 contiguous amino acid residues. The antigenic peptide can comprise, however, at least 10, 12, 14, 16 or more amino acid residues. Such fragments can be selected on a physical property, such as fragments correspond to regions that are located on the surface of the protein, e.g., hydrophilic regions or can be selected based on sequence uniqueness (see FIG. 2).

Detection on an antibody of the present invention can be facilitated by coupling (i.e., physically linking) the antibody

to a detectable substance. Examples of detectable substances include various enzymes, prosthetic groups, fluorescent materials, luminescent materials, bioluminescent materials, and radioactive materials. Examples of suitable enzymes include horseradish peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase, β -galactosidase, or acetylcholinesterase; examples of suitable prosthetic group complexes include streptavidin/biotin and avidin/biotin; examples of suitable fluorescent materials include umbelliflone, fluorescein, fluorescein isothiocyanate, rhodamine, dichlorotriazinylamine fluorescein, dansyl chloride or phycoerythrin; an example of a luminescent material includes luminol; examples of bioluminescent materials include luciferase, luciferin, and aequorin, and examples of suitable radioactive material include ^{125}I , ^{131}I , ^{35}S or ^3H .

Antibody Uses

The antibodies can be used to isolate one of the proteins of the present invention by standard techniques, such as affinity chromatography or immunoprecipitation. The antibodies can facilitate the purification of the natural protein from cells and recombinantly produced protein expressed in host cells. In addition, such antibodies are useful to detect the presence of one of the proteins of the present invention in cells or tissues to determine the pattern of expression of the protein among various tissues in an organism and over the course of normal development. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Further, such antibodies can be used to detect protein *in situ*, *in vitro*, or in a cell lysate or supernatant in order to evaluate the abundance and pattern of expression. Also, such antibodies can be used to assess abnormal tissue distribution or abnormal expression during development or progression of a biological condition. Antibody detection of circulating fragments of the full length protein can be used to identify turnover.

Further, the antibodies can be used to assess expression in disease states such as in active stages of the disease or in an individual with a predisposition toward disease related to the protein's function. When a disorder is caused by an inappropriate tissue distribution, developmental expression, level of expression of the protein, or expressed/processed form, the antibody can be prepared against the normal protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. If a disorder is characterized by a specific mutation in the protein, antibodies specific for this mutant protein can be used to assay for the presence of the specific mutant protein.

The antibodies can also be used to assess normal and aberrant subcellular localization of cells in the various tissues in an organism. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The diagnostic uses can be applied, not only in genetic testing, but also in monitoring a treatment modality. Accordingly, where treatment is ultimately aimed at correcting expression level or the presence of aberrant sequence and aberrant tissue distribution or developmental expression, antibodies directed against the protein or relevant fragments can be used to monitor therapeutic efficacy.

Additionally, antibodies are useful in pharmacogenomic analysis. Thus, antibodies prepared against polymorphic

proteins can be used to identify individuals that require modified treatment modalities. The antibodies are also useful as diagnostic tools as an immunological marker for aberrant protein analyzed by electrophoretic mobility, isoelectric point, tryptic peptide digest, and other physical assays known to those in the art.

The antibodies are also useful for tissue typing. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. Thus, where a specific protein has been correlated with expression in a specific tissue, antibodies that are specific for this protein can be used to identify a tissue type.

The antibodies are also useful for inhibiting protein function, for example, blocking the binding of the kinase peptide to a binding partner such as a substrate. These uses can also be applied in a therapeutic context in which treatment involves inhibiting the protein's function. An antibody can be used, for example, to block binding, thus modulating (agonizing or antagonizing) the peptides activity. Antibodies can be prepared against specific fragments containing sites required for function or against intact protein that is associated with a cell or cell membrane. See FIG. 2 for structural information relating to the proteins of the present invention.

The invention also encompasses kits for using antibodies to detect the presence of a protein in a biological sample. The kit can comprise antibodies such as a labeled or labelable antibody and a compound or agent for detecting protein in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of protein in the sample; means for comparing the amount of protein in the sample with a standard; and instructions for use. Such a kit can be supplied to detect a single protein or epitope or can be configured to detect one of a multitude of epitopes, such as in an antibody detection array. Arrays are described in detail below for nucleic acid arrays and similar methods have been developed for antibody arrays.

Nucleic Acid Molecules

The present invention further provides isolated nucleic acid molecules that encode a kinase peptide or protein of the present invention (cDNA, transcript and genomic sequence). Such nucleic acid molecules will consist of, consist essentially of, or comprise a nucleotide sequence that encodes one of the kinase peptides of the present invention, an allelic variant thereof, or an ortholog or paralog thereof.

As used herein, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule is one that is separated from other nucleic acid present in the natural source of the nucleic acid. Preferably, an "isolated" nucleic acid is free of sequences which naturally flank the nucleic acid (i.e., sequences located at the 5' and 3' ends of the nucleic acid) in the genomic DNA of the organism from which the nucleic acid is derived. However, there can be some flanking nucleotide sequences, for example up to about 5KB, 4KB, 3KB, 2KB, or 1KB or less, particularly contiguous peptide encoding sequences and peptide encoding sequences within the same gene but separated by introns in the genomic sequence. The important point is that the nucleic acid is isolated from remote and unimportant flanking sequences such that it can be subjected to the specific manipulations described herein such as recombinant expression, preparation of probes and primers, and other uses specific to the nucleic acid sequences.

Moreover, an "isolated" nucleic acid molecule, such as a transcript/cDNA molecule, can be substantially free of other cellular material, or culture medium when produced by

recombinant techniques, or chemical precursors or other chemicals when chemically synthesized. However, the nucleic acid molecule can be fused to other coding or regulatory sequences and still be considered isolated.

For example, recombinant DNA molecules contained in a vector are considered isolated. Further examples of isolated DNA molecules include recombinant DNA molecules maintained in heterologous host cells or purified (partially or substantially) DNA molecules in solution. Isolated RNA molecules include *in vivo* or *in vitro* RNA transcripts of the isolated DNA molecules of the present invention. Isolated nucleic acid molecules according to the present invention further include such molecules produced synthetically.

Accordingly, the present invention provides nucleic acid molecules that consist of the nucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule consists of a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is the complete nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that consist essentially of the nucleotide sequence shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule consists essentially of a nucleotide sequence when such a nucleotide sequence is present with only a few additional nucleic acid residues in the final nucleic acid molecule.

The present invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that comprise the nucleotide sequences shown in FIG. 1 or 3 (SEQ ID NO:1, transcript sequence and SEQ ID NO:3, genomic sequence), or any nucleic acid molecule that encodes the protein provided in FIG. 2, SEQ ID NO:2. A nucleic acid molecule comprises a nucleotide sequence when the nucleotide sequence is at least part of the final nucleotide sequence of the nucleic acid molecule. In such a fashion, the nucleic acid molecule can be only the nucleotide sequence or have additional nucleic acid residues, such as nucleic acid residues that are naturally associated with it or heterologous nucleotide sequences. Such a nucleic acid molecule can have a few additional nucleotides or can comprise several hundred or more additional nucleotides. A brief description of how various types of these nucleic acid molecules can be readily made/isolated is provided below.

In FIGS. 1 and 3, both coding and non-coding sequences are provided. Because of the source of the present invention, humans genomic sequence (FIG. 3) and cDNA/transcript sequences (FIG. 1), the nucleic acid molecules in the Figures will contain genomic intronic sequences, 5' and 3' non-coding sequences, gene regulatory regions and non-coding intergenic sequences. In general such sequence features are either noted in FIGS. 1 and 3 or can readily be identified using computational tools known in the art. As discussed below, some of the non-coding regions, particularly gene regulatory elements such as promoters, are useful for a variety of purposes, e.g. control of heterologous gene expression, target for identifying gene activity modulating compounds, and are particularly claimed as fragments of the genomic sequence provided herein.

The isolated nucleic acid molecules can encode the mature protein plus additional amino or carboxyl-terminal amino acids, or amino acids interior to the mature peptide (when the mature form has more than one peptide chain, for instance). Such sequences may play a role in processing of

a protein from precursor to a mature form, facilitate protein trafficking, prolong or shorten protein half-life or facilitate manipulation of a protein for assay or production, among other things. As generally is the case *in situ*, the additional amino acids may be processed away from the mature protein by cellular enzymes.

As mentioned above, the isolated nucleic acid molecules include, but are not limited to, the sequence encoding the kinase peptide alone, the sequence encoding the mature peptide and additional coding sequences, such as a leader or secretory sequence (e.g., a pre-pro or pro-protein sequence), the sequence encoding the mature peptide, with or without the additional coding sequences, plus additional non-coding sequences, for example introns and non-coding 5' and 3' sequences such as transcribed but non-translated sequences 10 that play a role in transcription, mRNA processing (including splicing and polyadenylation signals), ribosome binding and stability of mRNA. In addition, the nucleic acid molecule may be fused to a marker sequence encoding, for example, a peptide that facilitates purification.

Isolated nucleic acid molecules can be in the form of RNA, such as mRNA, or in the form DNA, including cDNA and genomic DNA obtained by cloning or produced by chemical synthetic techniques or by a combination thereof. 15 The nucleic acid, especially DNA, can be double-stranded or single-stranded. Single-stranded nucleic acid can be the coding strand (sense strand) or the non-coding strand (anti-sense strand).

The invention further provides nucleic acid molecules that 20 encode fragments of the peptides of the present invention as well as nucleic acid molecules that encode obvious variants of the kinase proteins of the present invention that are described above. Such nucleic acid molecules may be naturally occurring, such as allelic variants (same locus), paralogs (different locus), and orthologs (different organism), or 25 may be constructed by recombinant DNA methods or by chemical synthesis. Such non-naturally occurring variants may be made by mutagenesis techniques, including those applied to nucleic acid molecules, cells, or organisms. 30 Accordingly, as discussed above, the variants can contain nucleotide substitutions, deletions, inversions and insertions. Variation can occur in either or both the coding and non-coding regions. The variations can produce both conservative and non-conservative amino acid substitutions.

The present invention further provides non-coding fragments of the nucleic acid molecules provided in FIGS. 1 and 3. Preferred non-coding fragments include, but are not limited to, promoter sequences, enhancer sequences, gene modulating sequences and gene termination sequences. 35 Such fragments are useful in controlling heterologous gene expression and in developing screens to identify gene-modulating agents. A promoter can readily be identified as being 5' to the ATG start site in the genomic sequence provided in FIG. 3.

A fragment comprises a contiguous nucleotide sequence 40 greater than 12 or more nucleotides. Further, a fragment could at least 30, 40, 50, 100, 250 or 500 nucleotides in length. The length of the fragment will be based on its intended use. For example, the fragment can encode epitope bearing regions of the peptide, or can be useful as DNA probes and primers. Such fragments can be isolated using the known nucleotide sequence to synthesize an oligonucleotide probe. A labeled probe can then be used to screen a cDNA library, genomic DNA library, or mRNA to isolate nucleic acid corresponding to the coding region. Further, primers can be used in PCR reactions to clone specific 45 regions of gene.

A probe/primer typically comprises substantially a purified oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide pair. The oligonucleotide typically comprises a region of nucleotide sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions to at least about 12, 20, 25, 40, 50 or more consecutive nucleotides.

Orthologs, homologs, and allelic variants can be identified using methods well known in the art. As described in the Peptide Section, these variants comprise a nucleotide sequence encoding a peptide that is typically 60-70%, 70-80%, 80-90%, and more typically at least about 90-95% or more homologous to the nucleotide sequence shown in the Figure sheets or a fragment of this sequence. Such nucleic acid molecules can readily be identified as being able to hybridize under moderate to stringent conditions, to the nucleotide sequence shown in the Figure sheets or a fragment of the sequence. Allelic variants can readily be determined by genetic locus of the encoding gene. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

As used herein, the term "hybridizes under stringent conditions" is intended to describe conditions for hybridization and washing under which nucleotide sequences encoding a peptide at least 60-70% homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. The conditions can be such that sequences at least about 60%, at least about 70%, or at least about 80% or more homologous to each other typically remain hybridized to each other. Such stringent conditions are known to those skilled in the art and can be found in *Current Protocols in Molecular Biology*, John Wiley & Sons, N.Y. (1989), 6.3.1-6.3.6. One example of stringent hybridization conditions are hybridization in 6x sodium chloride/sodium citrate (SSC) at about 45C, followed by one or more washes in 0.2xSSC, 0.1% SDS at 50-65C. Examples of moderate to low stringency hybridization conditions are well known in the art.

Nucleic Acid Molecule Uses

The nucleic acid molecules of the present invention are useful for probes, primers, chemical intermediates, and in biological assays. The nucleic acid molecules are useful as a hybridization probe for messenger RNA, transcript/cDNA and genomic DNA to isolate full-length cDNA and genomic clones encoding the peptide described in FIG. 2 and to isolate cDNA and genomic clones that correspond to variants (alleles, orthologs, etc.) producing the same or related peptides shown in FIG. 2. As illustrated in FIG. 3, SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions.

The probe can correspond to any sequence along the entire length of the nucleic acid molecules provided in the Figures. Accordingly, it could be derived from 5' noncoding regions, the coding region, and 3' noncoding regions. However, as discussed, fragments are not to be construed as encompassing fragments disclosed prior to the present invention.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as primers for PCR to amplify any given region of a nucleic acid molecule and are useful to synthesize antisense molecules of desired length and sequence.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing recombinant vectors. Such vectors include expression vectors that express a portion of, or all of, the peptide sequences. Vectors also include insertion vectors, used to integrate into another nucleic acid molecule sequence, such as into the cellular genome, to alter in situ expression of a gene and/or gene product. For example, an endogenous coding sequence can be replaced via homologous recombination with all or part of the coding region containing one or more specifically introduced mutations.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for expressing antigenic portions of the proteins.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as probes for determining the chromosomal positions of the nucleic acid molecules by means of in situ hybridization methods. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in making vectors containing the gene regulatory regions of the nucleic acid molecules of the present invention.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for designing ribozymes corresponding to all, or a part, of the mRNA produced from the nucleic acid molecules described herein.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for making vectors that express part, or all, of the peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing host cells expressing a part, or all, of the nucleic acid molecules and peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for constructing transgenic animals expressing all, or a part, of the nucleic acid molecules and peptides.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as hybridization probes for determining the presence, level, form and distribution of nucleic acid expression. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Accordingly, the probes can be used to detect the presence of, or to determine levels of, a specific nucleic acid molecule in cells, tissues, and in organisms. The nucleic acid whose level is determined can be DNA or RNA. Accordingly, probes corresponding to the peptides described herein can be used to assess expression and/or gene copy number in a given cell, tissue, or organism. These uses are relevant for diagnosis of disorders involving an increase or decrease in kinase protein expression relative to normal results.

In vitro techniques for detection of mRNA include Northern hybridizations and in situ hybridizations. In vitro techniques for detecting DNA includes Southern hybridizations and in situ hybridization.

Probes can be used as a part of a diagnostic test kit for identifying cells or tissues that express a kinase protein, such as by measuring a level of a kinase-encoding nucleic acid in a sample of cells from a subject e.g., mRNA or genomic DNA, or determining if a kinase gene has been mutated. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by

virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain.

Nucleic acid expression assays are useful for drug screening to identify compounds that modulate kinase nucleic acid expression.

The invention thus provides a method for identifying a compound that can be used to treat a disorder associated with nucleic acid expression of the kinase gene, particularly biological and pathological processes that are mediated by the kinase in cells and tissues that express it. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland. The method typically includes assaying the ability of the compound to modulate the expression of the kinase nucleic acid and thus identifying a compound that can be used to treat a disorder characterized by undesired kinase nucleic acid expression. The assays can be performed in cell-based and cell-free systems. Cell-based assays include cells naturally expressing the kinase nucleic acid or recombinant cells genetically engineered to express specific nucleic acid sequences.

The assay for kinase nucleic acid expression can involve direct assay of nucleic acid levels, such as mRNA levels, or on collateral compounds involved in the signal pathway. Further, the expression of genes that are up- or down-regulated in response to the kinase protein signal pathway can also be assayed. In this embodiment the regulatory regions of these genes can be operably linked to a reporter gene such as luciferase.

Thus, modulators of kinase gene expression can be identified in a method wherein a cell is contacted with a candidate compound and the expression of mRNA determined. The level of expression of kinase mRNA in the presence of the candidate compound is compared to the level of expression of kinase mRNA in the absence of the candidate compound. The candidate compound can then be identified as a modulator of nucleic acid expression based on this comparison and be used, for example to treat a disorder characterized by aberrant nucleic acid expression. When expression of mRNA is statistically significantly greater in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as a stimulator of nucleic acid expression. When nucleic acid expression is statistically significantly less in the presence of the candidate compound than in its absence, the candidate compound is identified as an inhibitor of nucleic acid expression.

The invention further provides methods of treatment, with the nucleic acid as a target, using a compound identified through drug screening as a gene modulator to modulate kinase nucleic acid expression in cells and tissues that express the kinase. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. Modulation includes both up-regulation (i.e. activation or agonization) or down-regulation (suppression or antagonization) of nucleic acid expression.

Alternatively, a modulator for kinase nucleic acid expression can be a small molecule or drug identified using the screening assays described herein as long as the drug or small molecule inhibits the kinase nucleic acid expression in the cells and tissues that express the protein. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates expression in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant and fetal brain, and thyroid gland.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for monitoring the effectiveness of modulating compounds on the expression or activity of the kinase gene in clinical trials or in a treatment regimen. Thus, the gene expression pattern can serve as a barometer for the continuing effectiveness of treatment with the compound, particularly with compounds to which a patient can develop resistance. The gene expression pattern can also serve as a marker indicative of a physiological response of the affected cells to the compound. Accordingly, such monitoring would allow either increased administration of the compound or the administration of alternative compounds to which the patient has not become resistant. Similarly, if the level of nucleic acid expression falls below a desirable level, administration of the compound could be commensurately decreased.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful in diagnostic assays for qualitative changes in kinase nucleic acid expression, and particularly in qualitative changes that lead to pathology. The nucleic acid molecules can be used to detect mutations in kinase genes and gene expression products such as mRNA. The nucleic acid molecules can be used as hybridization probes to detect naturally occurring genetic mutations in the kinase gene and thereby to determine whether a subject with the mutation is at risk for a disorder caused by the mutation. Mutations include deletion, addition, or substitution of one or more nucleotides in the gene, chromosomal rearrangement, such as inversion or transposition, modification of genomic DNA, such as aberrant methylation patterns or changes in gene copy number, such as amplification. Detection of a mutated form of the kinase gene associated with a dysfunction provides a diagnostic tool for an active disease or susceptibility to disease when the disease results from overexpression, underexpression, or altered expression of a kinase protein.

Individuals carrying mutations in the kinase gene can be detected at the nucleic acid level by a variety of techniques. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription. The gene encoding the novel kinase protein of the present invention is located on a genome component that has been mapped to human chromosome 22 (as indicated in FIG. 3), which is supported by multiple lines of evidence, such as STS and BAC map data. Genomic DNA can be analyzed directly or can be amplified by using PCR prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA can be used in the same way. In some uses, detection of the mutation involves the use of a probe/primer in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (see, e.g. U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,683,195 and 4,683,202), such as anchor PCR or RACE PCR, or, alternatively, in a ligation chain reaction (LCR) (see, e.g., Landegran et al., *Science* 241:1077-1080 (1988); and Nakazawa et al., *PNAS* 91:360-364 (1994)), the latter of which can be particularly useful for detecting point mutations in the gene (see Abravaya et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 23:675-682 (1995)). This method can include the steps of collecting a sample of cells from a patient, isolating nucleic acid (e.g., genomic, mRNA or both) from the cells of the sample, contacting the nucleic acid sample with one or more primers which specifically hybridize to a gene under conditions such that hybridization and amplification of the gene (if present) occurs, and detecting the presence or absence of an amplification product, or detecting the size of the amplification product and comparing the length to a control sample. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product compared to the normal

genotype. Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to normal RNA or antisense DNA sequences.

Alternatively, mutations in a kinase gene can be directly identified, for example, by alterations in restriction enzyme digestion patterns determined by gel electrophoresis.

Further, sequence-specific ribozymes (U.S. Pat. No. 5,498,531) can be used to score for the presence of specific mutations by development or loss of a ribozyme cleavage site. Perfectly matched sequences can be distinguished from mismatched sequences by nuclease cleavage digestion assays or by differences in melting temperature.

Sequence changes at specific locations can also be assessed by nuclease protection assays such as RNase and S1 protection or the chemical cleavage method. Furthermore, sequence differences between a mutant kinase gene and a wild-type gene can be determined by direct DNA sequencing. A variety of automated sequencing procedures can be utilized when performing the diagnostic assays (Naeve, C. W., (1995) *Biotechniques* 19:448), including sequencing by mass spectrometry (see, e.g., PCT International Publication No. WO 94/16101; Cohen et al., *Adv. Chromatogr.* 36:127-162 (1996); and Griffin et al., *Appl. Biochem. Biotechnol.* 38:147-159 (1993)).

Other methods for detecting mutations in the gene include methods in which protection from cleavage agents is used to detect mismatched bases in RNA/RNA or RNA/DNA duplexes (Myers et al., *Science* 230:1242 (1985)); Cotton et al., *PNAS* 85:4397 (1988); Saleeba et al., *Meth. Enzymol.* 21 7:286-295 (1992)), electrophoretic mobility of mutant and wild type nucleic acid is compared (Orita et al., *PNAS* 86:2766 (1989); Cotton et al., *Mutat. Res.* 285:125-144 (1993); and Hayashi et al., *Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl.* 9:73-79 (1992)), and movement of mutant or wild-type fragments in polyacrylamide gels containing a gradient of denaturant is assayed using denaturing gradient gel electrophoresis (Myers et al., *Nature* 313:495 (1985)). Examples of other techniques for detecting point mutations include selective oligonucleotide hybridization, selective amplification, and selective primer extension.

The nucleic acid molecules are also useful for testing an individual for a genotype that while not necessarily causing the disease, nevertheless affects the treatment modality. Thus, the nucleic acid molecules can be used to study the relationship between an individual's genotype and the individual's response to a compound used for treatment (pharmacogenomic relationship). Accordingly, the nucleic acid molecules described herein can be used to assess the mutation content of the kinase gene in an individual in order to select an appropriate compound or dosage regimen for treatment. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Thus nucleic acid molecules displaying genetic variations that affect treatment provide a diagnostic target that can be used to tailor treatment in an individual. Accordingly, the production of recombinant cells and animals containing these polymorphisms allow effective clinical design of treatment compounds and dosage regimens.

The nucleic acid molecules are thus useful as antisense constructs to control kinase gene expression in cells, tissues, and organisms. A DNA antisense nucleic acid molecule is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene

involved in transcription, preventing transcription and hence production of kinase protein. An antisense RNA or DNA nucleic acid molecule would hybridize to the mRNA and thus block translation of mRNA into kinase protein.

Alternatively, a class of antisense molecules can be used to inactivate mRNA in order to decrease expression of kinase nucleic acid. Accordingly, these molecules can treat a disorder characterized by abnormal or undesired kinase nucleic acid expression. This technique involves cleavage by means of ribozymes containing nucleotide sequences complementary to one or more regions in the mRNA that attenuate the ability of the mRNA to be translated. Possible regions include coding regions and particularly coding regions corresponding to the catalytic and other functional activities of the kinase protein, such as substrate binding.

The nucleic acid molecules also provide vectors for gene therapy in patients containing cells that are aberrant in kinase gene expression. Thus, recombinant cells, which include the patient's cells that have been engineered *ex vivo* and returned to the patient, are introduced into an individual where the cells produce the desired kinase protein to treat the individual.

The invention also encompasses kits for detecting the presence of a kinase nucleic acid in a biological sample. Experimental data as provided in FIG. 1 indicates that the kinase proteins of the present invention are expressed in humans in teratocarcinoma, ovary, testis, nervous tissue, bladder, infant brain, and thyroid gland, as indicated by virtual northern blot analysis. In addition, PCR-based tissue screening panels indicate expression in fetal brain. For example, the kit can comprise reagents such as a labeled or labelable nucleic acid or agent capable of detecting kinase nucleic acid in a biological sample; means for determining the amount of kinase nucleic acid in the sample; and means for comparing the amount of kinase nucleic acid in the sample with a standard. The compound or agent can be packaged in a suitable container. The kit can further comprise instructions for using the kit to detect kinase protein mRNA or DNA.

Nucleic Acid Arrays

The present invention further provides nucleic acid detection kits, such as arrays or microarrays of nucleic acid molecules that are based on the sequence information provided in FIGS. 1 and 3 (SEQ ID NOS:1 and 3).

As used herein "Arrays" or "Microarrays" refers to an array of distinct polynucleotides or oligonucleotides synthesized on a substrate, such as paper, nylon or other type of membrane, filter, chip, glass slide, or any other suitable solid support. In one embodiment, the microarray is prepared and used according to the methods described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,837,832, Chee et al., PCT application WO95/11995 (Chee et al.), Lockhart, D. J. et al. (1996; *Nat. Biotech.* 14: 1675-1680) and Schena, M. et al. (1996; *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 93: 10614-10619), all of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. In other embodiments, such arrays are produced by the methods described by Brown et al., U.S. Pat. No. 5,807,522.

The microarray or detection kit is preferably composed of a large number of unique, single-stranded nucleic acid sequences, usually either synthetic antisense oligonucleotides or fragments of cDNAs, fixed to a solid support. The oligonucleotides are preferably about 6-60 nucleotides in length, more preferably 15-30 nucleotides in length, and most preferably about 20-25 nucleotides in length. For a certain type of microarray or detection kit, it may be

preferable to use oligonucleotides that are only 7-20 nucleotides in length. The microarray or detection kit may contain oligonucleotides that cover the known 5', or 3', sequence, sequential oligonucleotides which cover the full length sequence; or unique oligonucleotides selected from particular areas along the length of the sequence. Polynucleotides used in the microarray or detection kit may be oligonucleotides that are specific to a gene or genes of interest.

In order to produce oligonucleotides to a known sequence for a microarray or detection kit, the gene(s) of interest (or an ORF identified from the contigs of the present invention) is typically examined using a computer algorithm which starts at the 5' or at the 3' end of the nucleotide sequence. Typical algorithms will then identify oligomers of defined length that are unique to the gene, have a GC content within a range suitable for hybridization, and lack predicted secondary structure that may interfere with hybridization. In certain situations it may be appropriate to use pairs of oligonucleotides on a microarray or detection kit. The "pairs" will be identical, except for one nucleotide that preferably is located in the center of the sequence. The second oligonucleotide in the pair (mismatched by one) serves as a control. The number of oligonucleotide pairs may range from two to one million. The oligomers are synthesized at designated areas on a substrate using a light-directed chemical process. The substrate may be paper, nylon or other type of membrane, filter, chip, glass slide or any other suitable solid support.

In another aspect, an oligonucleotide may be synthesized on the surface of the substrate by using a chemical coupling procedure and an ink jet application apparatus, as described in PCT application W095/251116 (Baldeschweiler et al.) which is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference. In another aspect, a "gridded" array analogous to a dot (or slot) blot may be used to arrange and link cDNA fragments or oligonucleotides to the surface of a substrate using a vacuum system, thermal, UV, mechanical or chemical bonding procedures. An array, such as those described above, may be produced by hand or by using available devices (slot blot or dot blot apparatus), materials (any suitable solid support), and machines (including robotic instruments), and may contain 8, 24, 96, 384, 1536, 6144 or more oligonucleotides, or any other number between two and one million which lends itself to the efficient use of commercially available instrumentation.

In order to conduct sample analysis using a microarray or detection kit, the RNA or DNA from a biological sample is made into hybridization probes. The mRNA is isolated, and cDNA is produced and used as a template to make antisense RNA (aRNA). The aRNA is amplified in the presence of fluorescent nucleotides, and labeled probes are incubated with the microarray or detection kit so that the probe sequences hybridize to complementary oligonucleotides of the microarray or detection kit. Incubation conditions are adjusted so that hybridization occurs with precise complementary matches or with various degrees of less complementarity. After removal of nonhybridized probes, a scanner is used to determine the levels and patterns of fluorescence. The scanned images are examined to determine degree of complementarity and the relative abundance of each oligonucleotide sequence on the microarray or detection kit. The biological samples may be obtained from any bodily fluids (such as blood, urine, saliva, phlegm, gastric juices, etc.), cultured cells, biopsies, or other tissue preparations. A detection system may be used to measure the absence, presence, and amount of hybridization for all of the distinct sequences simultaneously. This data may be used for large-scale correlation studies on the sequences, expression patterns, mutations, variants, or polymorphisms among samples.

Using such arrays, the present invention provides methods to identify the expression of the kinase proteins/peptides of the present invention. In detail, such methods comprise incubating a test sample with one or more nucleic acid molecules and assaying for binding of the nucleic acid molecule with components within the test sample. Such assays will typically involve arrays comprising many genes, at least one of which is a gene of the present invention and or alleles of the kinase gene of the present invention. FIG. 3 provides information on SNPs that have been found in the gene encoding the kinase protein of the present invention. SNPs were identified at 42 different nucleotide positions. Some of these SNPs, which are located outside the ORF and in introns, may affect gene transcription.

Conditions for incubating a nucleic acid molecule with a test sample vary. Incubation conditions depend on the format employed in the assay, the detection methods employed, and the type and nature of the nucleic acid molecule used in the assay. One skilled in the art will recognize that any one of the commonly available hybridization, amplification or array assay formats can readily be adapted to employ the novel fragments of the Human genome disclosed herein. Examples of such assays can be found in Chard, T, *An Introduction to Radioimmunoassay and Related Techniques*, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1986); Bullock, G. R. et al., *Techniques in Immunocytochemistry*, Academic Press, Orlando, Fla. Vol. 1 (1982), Vol. 2 (1983), Vol. 3 (1985); Tijssen, P, *Practice and Theory of Enzyme Immunoassays: Laboratory Techniques in Biochemistry and Molecular Biology*, Elsevier Science Publishers, Amsterdam, The Netherlands (1985).

The test samples of the present invention include cells, protein or membrane extracts of cells. The test sample used in the above-described method will vary based on the assay format, nature of the detection method and the tissues, cells or extracts used as the sample to be assayed. Methods for preparing nucleic acid extracts or of cells are well known in the art and can be readily be adapted in order to obtain a sample that is compatible with the system utilized.

In another embodiment of the present invention, kits are provided which contain the necessary reagents to carry out the assays of the present invention.

Specifically, the invention provides a compartmentalized kit to receive, in close confinement, one or more containers which comprises: (a) a first container comprising one of the nucleic acid molecules that can bind to a fragment of the Human genome disclosed herein; and (b) one or more other containers comprising one or more of the following: wash reagents, reagents capable of detecting presence of a bound nucleic acid.

In detail, a compartmentalized kit includes any kit in which reagents are contained in separate containers. Such containers include small glass containers, plastic containers, strips of plastic, glass or paper, or arraying material such as silica. Such containers allows one to efficiently transfer reagents from one compartment to another compartment such that the samples and reagents are not cross-contaminated, and the agents or solutions of each container can be added in a quantitative fashion from one compartment to another. Such containers will include a container which will accept the test sample, a container which contains the nucleic acid probe, containers which contain wash reagents (such as phosphate buffered saline, Tris-buffers, etc.), and containers which contain the reagents used to detect the bound probe. One skilled in the art will readily recognize that the previously unidentified kinase gene of the present invention can be routinely identified using the sequence information disclosed herein can be readily incorporated into one of the established kit formats which are well known in the art, particularly expression arrays.

Vectors/host Cells

The invention also provides vectors containing the nucleic acid molecules described herein. The term "vector" refers to a vehicle, preferably a nucleic acid molecule, which can transport the nucleic acid molecules. When the vector is a nucleic acid molecule, the nucleic acid molecules are covalently linked to the vector nucleic acid. With this aspect of the invention, the vector includes a plasmid, single or double stranded phage, a single or double stranded RNA or DNA viral vector, or artificial chromosome, such as a BAC, PAC, YAC, OR MAC.

A vector can be maintained in the host cell as an extra-chromosomal element where it replicates and produces additional copies of the nucleic acid molecules. Alternatively, the vector may integrate into the host cell genome and produce additional copies of the nucleic acid molecules when the host cell replicates.

The invention provides vectors for the maintenance (cloning vectors) or vectors for expression (expression vectors) of the nucleic acid molecules. The vectors can function in prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells or in both (shuttle vectors).

Expression vectors contain *cis*-acting regulatory regions that are operably linked in the vector to the nucleic acid molecules such that transcription of the nucleic acid molecules is allowed in a host cell. The nucleic acid molecules can be introduced into the host cell with a separate nucleic acid molecule capable of affecting transcription. Thus, the second nucleic acid molecule may provide a trans-acting factor interacting with the *cis*-regulatory control region to allow transcription of the nucleic acid molecules from the vector. Alternatively, a trans-acting factor may be supplied by the host cell. Finally, a trans-acting factor can be produced from the vector itself. It is understood, however, that in some embodiments, transcription and/or translation of the nucleic acid molecules can occur in a cell-free system.

The regulatory sequence to which the nucleic acid molecules described herein can be operably linked include promoters for directing mRNA transcription. These include, but are not limited to, the left promoter from bacteriophage λ , the lac, TRP, and TAC promoters from *E. coli*, the early and late promoters from SV40, the CMV immediate early promoter, the adenovirus early and late promoters, and retrovirus long-terminal repeats.

In addition to control regions that promote transcription, expression vectors may also include regions that modulate transcription, such as repressor binding sites and enhancers. Examples include the SV40 enhancer, the cytomegalovirus immediate early enhancer, polyoma enhancer, adenovirus enhancers, and retrovirus LTR enhancers.

In addition to containing sites for transcription initiation and control, expression vectors can also contain sequences necessary for transcription termination and, in the transcribed region a ribosome binding site for translation. Other regulatory control elements for expression include initiation and termination codons as well as polyadenylation signals. The person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of the numerous regulatory sequences that are useful in expression vectors. Such regulatory sequences are described, for example, in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989).

A variety of expression vectors can be used to express a nucleic acid molecule. Such vectors include chromosomal, episomal, and virus-derived vectors, for example vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from bacteriophage, from yeast episomes, from yeast chromosomal elements, including yeast artificial chromosomes, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papovaviruses such as SV40, Vaccinia

viruses, adenoviruses, poxviruses, pseudorabies viruses, and retroviruses. Vectors may also be derived from combinations of these sources such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, e.g. cosmids and phagemids. Appropriate cloning and expression vectors for prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are described in Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd. ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., (1989).

The regulatory sequence may provide constitutive expression in one or more host cells (i.e. tissue specific) or may provide for inducible expression in one or more cell types such as by temperature, nutrient additive, or exogenous factor such as a hormone or other ligand. A variety of vectors providing for constitutive and inducible expression in prokaryotic and eukaryotic hosts are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The nucleic acid molecules can be inserted into the vector nucleic acid by well-known methodology. Generally, the DNA sequence that will ultimately be expressed is joined to an expression vector by cleaving the DNA sequence and the expression vector with one or more restriction enzymes and then ligating the fragments together. Procedures for restriction enzyme digestion and ligation are well known to those of ordinary skill in the art.

The vector containing the appropriate nucleic acid molecule can be introduced into an appropriate host cell for propagation or expression using well-known techniques. Bacterial cells include, but are not limited to, *E. coli*, Streptomyces, and *Salmonella typhimurium*. Eukaryotic cells include, but are not limited to, yeast, insect cells such as Drosophila, animal cells such as COS and CHO cells, and plant cells.

As described herein, it may be desirable to express the peptide as a fusion protein. Accordingly, the invention provides fusion vectors that allow for the production of the peptides. Fusion vectors can increase the expression of a recombinant protein, increase the solubility of the recombinant protein, and aid in the purification of the protein by acting for example as a ligand for affinity purification. A proteolytic cleavage site may be introduced at the junction of the fusion moiety so that the desired peptide can ultimately be separated from the fusion moiety. Proteolytic enzymes include, but are not limited to, factor Xa, thrombin, and enterokinase. Typical fusion expression vectors include pGEX (Smith et al., *Gene* 67:31-40 (1988)), pMAL (New England Biolabs, Beverly, Mass.) and pRIT5 (Pharmacia, Piscataway, N.J.) which fuse glutathione S-transferase (GST), maltose E binding protein, or protein A, respectively, to the target recombinant protein. Examples of suitable inducible non-fusion *E. coli* expression vectors include pTrc (Amann et al., *Gene* 69:301-315 (1988)) and pET 11 d (Studier et al., *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185:60-89 (1990)).

Recombinant protein expression can be maximized in host bacteria by providing a genetic background wherein the host cell has an impaired capacity to proteolytically cleave the recombinant protein. (Gottesman, S., *Gene Expression Technology: Methods in Enzymology* 185, Academic Press, San Diego, Calif. (1990) 119-128). Alternatively, the sequence of the nucleic acid molecule of interest can be altered to provide preferential codon usage for a specific host cell, for example *E. coli*. (Wada et al., *Nucleic Acids Res.* 20:2111-2118 (1992)).

The nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed by expression vectors that are operative in yeast. Examples of vectors for expression in yeast e.g., *S. cerevisiae* include pYEpSec1 (Baldari, et al., *EMBO J.* 6:229-234 (1987)), pMFa (Kurjan et al., *Cell* 30:933-943(1982)), pJRY88 (Schultz et al., *Gene* 54:113-123 (1987)), and pYES2 (Invitrogen Corporation, San Diego, Calif.).

The nucleic acid molecules can also be expressed in insect cells using, for example, baculovirus expression vectors. Baculovirus vectors available for expression of proteins in cultured insect cells (e.g., Sf 9 cells) include the pAc series (Smith et al., *Mol. Cell Biol.* 3:2156-2165 (1983)) and the pVL series (Lucklow et al., *Virology* 170:31-39 (1989)).

In certain embodiments of the invention, the nucleic acid molecules described herein are expressed in mammalian cells using mammalian expression vectors. Examples of mammalian expression vectors include pCDM8 (Seed, B. *Nature* 329:840 (1987)) and pMT2PC (Kaufman et al., *EMBO J.* 6:187-195 (1987)).

The expression vectors listed herein are provided by way of example only of the well-known vectors available to those of ordinary skill in the art that would be useful to express the nucleic acid molecules. The person of ordinary skill in the art would be aware of other vectors suitable for maintenance propagation or expression of the nucleic acid molecules described herein. These are found for example in Sambrook, J., Fritsh, E. F., and Maniatis, T. *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989.

The invention also encompasses vectors in which the nucleic acid sequences described herein are cloned into the vector in reverse orientation, but operably linked to a regulatory sequence that permits transcription of antisense RNA. Thus, an antisense transcript can be produced to all, or to a portion, of the nucleic acid molecule sequences described herein, including both coding and non-coding regions. Expression of this antisense RNA is subject to each of the parameters described above in relation to expression of the sense RNA (regulatory sequences, constitutive or inducible expression, tissue-specific expression).

The invention also relates to recombinant host cells containing the vectors described herein. Host cells therefore include prokaryotic cells, lower eukaryotic cells such as yeast, other eukaryotic cells such as insect cells, and higher eukaryotic cells such as mammalian cells.

The recombinant host cells are prepared by introducing the vector constructs described herein into the cells by techniques readily available to the person of ordinary skill in the art. These include, but are not limited to, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran-mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, lipofection, and other techniques such as those found in Sambrook, et al. (*Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*. 2nd, ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1989).

Host cells can contain more than one vector. Thus, different nucleotide sequences can be introduced on different vectors of the same cell. Similarly, the nucleic acid molecules can be introduced either alone or with other nucleic acid molecules that are not related to the nucleic acid molecules such as those providing trans-acting factors for expression vectors. When more than one vector is introduced into a cell, the vectors can be introduced independently, co-introduced or joined to the nucleic acid molecule vector.

In the case of bacteriophage and viral vectors, these can be introduced into cells as packaged or encapsulated virus by standard procedures for infection and transduction. Viral vectors can be replication-competent or replication-defective. In the case in which viral replication is defective, replication will occur in host cells providing functions that complement the defects.

Vectors generally include selectable markers that enable the selection of the subpopulation of cells that contain the

recombinant vector constructs. The marker can be contained in the same vector that contains the nucleic acid molecules described herein or may be on a separate vector. Markers include tetracycline or ampicillin-resistance genes for prokaryotic host cells and dihydrofolate reductase or neomycin resistance for eukaryotic host cells. However, any marker that provides selection for a phenotypic trait will be effective.

While the mature proteins can be produced in bacteria, yeast, mammalian cells, and other cells under the control of the appropriate regulatory sequences, cell-free transcription and translation systems can also be used to produce these proteins using RNA derived from the DNA constructs described herein.

Where secretion of the peptide is desired, which is difficult to achieve with multi-transmembrane domain containing proteins such as kinases, appropriate secretion signals are incorporated into the vector. The signal sequence can be endogenous to the peptides or heterologous to these peptides.

Where the peptide is not secreted into the medium, which is typically the case with kinases, the protein can be isolated from the host cell by standard disruption procedures, including freeze thaw, sonication, mechanical disruption, use of lysing agents and the like. The peptide can then be recovered and purified by well-known purification methods including ammonium sulfate precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cationic exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic-interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography, lectin chromatography, or high performance liquid chromatography.

It is also understood that depending upon the host cell in recombinant production of the peptides described herein, the peptides can have various glycosylation patterns, depending upon the cell, or maybe non-glycosylated as when produced in bacteria. In addition, the peptides may include an initial modified methionine in some cases as a result of a host-mediated process.

Uses of Vectors and Host Cells

The recombinant host cells expressing the peptides described herein have a variety of uses. First, the cells are useful for producing a kinase protein or peptide that can be further purified to produce desired amounts of kinase protein or fragments. Thus, host cells containing expression vectors are useful for peptide production.

Host cells are also useful for conducting cell-based assays involving the kinase protein or kinase protein fragments, such as those described above as well as other formats known in the art. Thus, a recombinant host cell expressing a native kinase protein is useful for assaying compounds that stimulate or inhibit kinase protein function.

Host cells are also useful for identifying kinase protein mutants in which these functions are affected. If the mutants naturally occur and give rise to a pathology, host cells containing the mutations are useful to assay compounds that have a desired effect on the mutant kinase protein (for example, stimulating or inhibiting function) which may not be indicated by their effect on the native kinase protein.

Genetically engineered host cells can be further used to produce non-human transgenic animals. A transgenic animal is preferably a mammal, for example a rodent, such as a rat or mouse, in which one or more of the cells of the animal include a transgene. A transgene is exogenous DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which a transgenic animal develops and which remains in the genome of the mature animal in one or more cell types or tissues of the transgenic animal. These animals are useful for

studying the function of a kinase protein and identifying and evaluating modulators of kinase protein activity. Other examples of transgenic animals include non-human primates, sheep, dogs, cows, goats, chickens, and amphibians.

A transgenic animal can be produced by introducing nucleic acid into the male pronuclei of a fertilized oocyte, e.g., by microinjection, retroviral infection, and allowing the oocyte to develop in a pseudopregnant female foster animal. Any of the kinase protein nucleotide sequences can be introduced as a transgene into the genome of a non-human animal, such as a mouse.

Any of the regulatory or other sequences useful in expression vectors can form part of the transgenic sequence. This includes intronic sequences and polyadenylation signals, if not already included. A tissue-specific regulatory sequence (s) can be operably linked to the transgene to direct expression of the kinase protein to particular cells.

Methods for generating transgenic animals via embryo manipulation and microinjection, particularly animals such as mice, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009, both by Leder et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191 by Wagner et al. and in Hogan, B., *Manipulating the Mouse Embryo*, (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y., 1986). Similar methods are used for production of other transgenic animals. A transgenic founder animal can be identified based upon the presence of the transgene in its genome and/or expression of transgenic mRNA in tissues or cells of the animals. A transgenic founder animal can then be used to breed additional animals carrying the transgene. Moreover, transgenic animals carrying a transgene can further be bred to other transgenic animals carrying other transgenes. A transgenic animal also includes animals in which the entire animal or tissues in the animal have been produced using the homologously recombinant host cells described herein.

In another embodiment, transgenic non-human animals can be produced which contain selected systems that allow for regulated expression of the transgene. One example of such a system is the cre/loxP recombinase system of bacteriophage P1. For a description of the cre/loxP recombinase system, see, e.g., Lakso et al. *PNAS* 89:6232-6236 (1992). Another example of a recombinase system is the FLP recombinase system of *S. cerevisiae* (O'Gorman et al. *Science* 251:1351-1355 (1991)). If a cre/loxP recombinase system is used to regulate expression of the transgene, animals containing transgenes encoding both the Cre recom-

binase and a selected protein is required. Such animals can be provided through the construction of "double" transgenic animals, e.g., by mating two transgenic animals, one containing a transgene encoding a selected protein and the other containing a transgene encoding a recombinase.

Clones of the non-human transgenic animals described herein can also be produced according to the methods described in Wilmut, I. et al. *Nature* 385:810-813 (1997) and PCT International Publication Nos. WO 97/07668 and WO 97/07669. In brief, a cell, e.g., a somatic cell, from the transgenic animal can be isolated and induced to exit the growth cycle and enter G₀ phase. The quiescent cell can then be fused, e.g., through the use of electrical pulses, to an enucleated oocyte from an animal of the same species from which the quiescent cell is isolated. The reconstructed oocyte is then cultured such that it develops to morula or blastocyst and then transferred to pseudopregnant female foster animal. The offspring born of this female foster animal will be a clone of the animal from which the cell, e.g., the somatic cell, is isolated.

Transgenic animals containing recombinant cells that express the peptides described herein are useful to conduct the assays described herein in an in vivo context. Accordingly, the various physiological factors that are present in vivo and that could effect substrate binding, kinase protein activation, and signal transduction, may not be evident from in vitro cell-free or cell-based assays. Accordingly, it is useful to provide non-human transgenic animals to assay in vivo kinase protein function, including substrate interaction, the effect of specific mutant kinase proteins on kinase protein function and substrate interaction, and the effect of chimeric kinase proteins. It is also possible to assess the effect of null mutations, that is, mutations that substantially or completely eliminate one or more kinase protein functions.

All publications and patents mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described method and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the above-described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in the field of molecular biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

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Gly Met Ala Tyr Leu His Ser Met Cys Ile Ile His Arg Asp Leu Asn
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Ser His Asn Cys Leu Ile Lys Leu Asp Lys Thr Val Val Val Ala Asp
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Phe Gly Leu Ser Arg Leu Ile Val Glu Glu Arg Lys Arg Ala Pro Met
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260			265												

That which is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule consisting of a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) a nucleotide sequence that encodes an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (b) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:1;
 - (c) a nucleic acid molecule consisting of the nucleic acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:3; and
 - (d) a nucleotide sequence that is completely complementary to a nucleotide sequence of (a)-(c).
2. A nucleic acid vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
3. A host cell containing the vector of claim 2.
4. A process for producing a polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 3 under conditions sufficient for the production of said polypeptide, and recovering the peptide from the host cell culture.

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5. An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:1.
6. An isolated polynucleotide consisting of a nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO:3.
7. A vector according to claim 2, wherein said vector is selected from the group consisting of a plasmid, virus, and bacteriophage.
8. A vector according to claim 2, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is inserted into said vector in proper orientation and correct reading frame such that the protein of SEQ ID NO:2 may be expressed by a cell transformed with said vector.
9. A vector according to claim 8, wherein said isolated nucleic acid molecule is operatively linked to a promoter sequence.

* * * * *